The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2224. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Intelligible Signals Again Received Through the Atlantic Cable.

Condition of the Difficulty Between France and Portugal.

FURTHER FROM INDIA.

Cotton Dull and Lower — Breastuffs Steady—Consols 98 1-4@98 3-8.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4.

By Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain MILLAR, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d October, arrived at Halifax at midnight on Wednesday, Nov. 3. The *America* experienced unfavorable weather during the first five days of her passage. On the 1st saw a steamer, supposed to be the *Glasgow*, bound west.

The screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at 10 P. M. of the 20th. The Quebec line is withdrawn for the season and commences its monthly service to Portland on the 17th November. Next Spring they commence making weekly trips.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York Oct. 9, arrived at Liverpool at noon of the 22d.

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw-steamer *Circassian*. She takes the place of the *Prince Albert*, from Galway, Oct. 26. A correspondence between Mr. LEVER and Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of the Messrs. CUNARD's contract, is published. The latter says "the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service *via* Galway; also, that Mr. CUNARD has undertaken the increased services and submitted to the additional conditions.

A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to London to see Mr. CUNARD on the subject of a trans-Atlantic station in the Shannon.

A telegram from Valentia, reached London on the night of the 20th, stating that intelligible signals were again being received from Newfoundland through the Cable. The signals were very distinct, and the words received were "Daniel's now in circuit." Authority was at once given to use the Daniell's battery likewise at Valentia. In his letter to the Press announcing the gratifying fact Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Company, says: "This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is at present not absolutely clear that any except the most extraordinary, and, to the cable, dangerous efforts, can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working. It is said that the Company will probably send out one of HENLEY's new and powerful electric machines to Newfoundland. The shares rallied to £350@£400, with sales at £365.

The London *Times* continues to attack Commissioner REED for his part in the Chinese negotiations, characterizing him as the cat's-paw of Russia. The *Times* eulogizes the diplomacy of the Russian Minister, and says the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Queen VICTORIA and the Court had arrived at Windsor, from Balmoral.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four fifths of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* that the original Company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship, £640,000, should in the new company be reduced one-half.

The Bank of England continues to abstain from reducing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great ease of the money market. Loans on the Stock Exchange were obtained on Government security at one per cent. In the discount market the minimum rate was two per cent.

The French-Portuguese question remains in *statu quo*.

The *Coligny* had arrived in the Tagus with the French *attaché* on board, but no definite arrangement had been come to.

Considerable modifications in the recent stringent French passport rules were being made. The Minister of the Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and seaport towns for authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays or annoyances.

PARIS, Friday.—There are reports that Portugal is not disposed to concede the demands of France. M. DE PINNES, charged with dispatches for the French Minister at Lisbon, has arrivdd in that city and delivered his instructions. M. DE PAIVA, the Portuguese Minister, was to arrive at Lisbon on the 21st.

The French Three per Cents have further declined, closing at 72f. 86c.

Two more French men-of-war have arrived in the Tagus.

The Council of State of Geneva had formally declined, in a letter to the Federal Council, to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

Several Spanish ships had sailed with troops for the West Indies.

Several Madrid journals had been seized and fined for political articles against O'DONNELL.

The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Phillipine Islands to assist the French expedition against Cochin China, is composed of 1,500 Tagals.

The oil crop about Tuscany and Lucca is said to have proved a failure, the worm appearing just as the olives ripened.

The Chambers were opened at Berlin on the 20th by a speech from the Prince of Prussia. After some introductory remarks in regard to the King's health, the Prince said, that in obedience to the Royal wish, and in consideration of existing circumstances and the precedents of the country, he had accepted the responsibility of the Regency. It was his serious intention to do henceforth what the Constitution and the laws required, and he expected that the Chambers would do the same. The Prince promised to communicate to both Chambers the documents relating to the Regency. On the following day, the Chambers unanimously reëlected the officials of last session, and a message was received from the Regent with documents relative to the Regency. He requests the Chambers to acknowledge the necessity for the Regency.

Russia's possessions on the Amoor were being rapidly developed, and Russian engineers had proposed a railway from the Gulf of Castries to a contingent bend of the Amoor.

The reported massacre of two European Consuls at Tetuan turns out to be untrue.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Passaevina and many Musselmans had been killed. Troops were marching to the disturbed districts.

Bombay letters of Sept. 24 with the details of the late telegraphic advices are received, but they add little of moment to them. Operations were being carried on without flagging, against the scattered rebels.

The Bombay *Times* says the strength of the rebels in Oude and the adjacent districts is estimated at 70,000 men and 56 guns.

It was said that nine columns would be organized at Lucknow to traverse the country in different directions, while the Commander-in Chief would remain at Lucknow to watch the progress of affairs.

The *Times'* correspondent writes that if any credence is to be attached to the number of Sepoys reported slain, not less than 38,000 or 40,000 have been killed or executed, and that if to this is added the casualties by sickness, wounds and want, there is probably not more than 20 per cent. of the original Bengal army in existence, not including the disarmed regiments.

It is said there is to be a general amnesty on the proclamation of the Queen's authority.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, A. M.

The *Daily News'* City Article of yesterday evening says: "The funds remain flat, and have again declined ⅛ ℔ cent. This reduction was in no small degree due to the dullness of business in the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Considerable steadiness continued to prevail in English Railway Stock, however, which, though dull at one period of the day, left off quite as good as yesterday. The discount market was very easy. There were no bullion operations at the Bank. Where any alterations were observable in the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, it was in an unfavorable sense."

From the Times' City Article.

The English funds were dull throughout yesterday, at the lower prices of Thursday evening, and at one time there was a considerable increase of business, caused by the fact of the Government broker not having made his usual purchases, coupled with a report regarding the unsettled state of Turkey, and also of the Montenegrin question. Most of the principal joint stock banks seem desirous of receiving further amounts at call, and refuse to allow more than 1½ per cent.

The gold known to be on its way from St. Petersburg amounts to £180,000, and additional quantities are expected. Various amounts of Russian gold continue to arrive in Holland, whence, in the present state of exchange, they are dispatched to Paris. Rumors of a Russian loan continue to circulate, but as yet they are believed to be wholly founded on surmises caused by the recent reflux of specie from that country, and its known wants for railway and other purposes. Private letters from Paris describe a want of activity, owing most likely to a temporary drain of money to Vienna, and state that prices seem to be without inherent life, and to depend entirely upon the support of leading operators. From Germany the accounts are of a similar character and there is great repugnance to speculation. No one, it is said, will invest in any foreign country; and the only foreign securities that are salable are direct Government bonds. A Russian loan, however, it is thought, would be well received.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The unfavorable reports circulated on the Bourse about the affair with Portugal have not been confirmed by any dispatch. It is believed that to-morrow the result of the negotiations at Lisbon will be known, and a favorable solution is firmly expected.

La Presse of last night reports, with reserve, rumors of an insurrection in Servia, and believes that Austria is disposed to intervene for the interest of Europe.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia who have been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population have a belief they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan State.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the Octroi barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications.

LONDON, A. M.—The *Daily News* referring to the Bank return observes that a decrease of more than half a million in reserve and of nearly a quarter of a million in coin and bullion sufficiently accounts for the maintenance of the Bank rate of discount.

The *Morning Post* understands that the channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars state that the market had been comparatively quiet, the sales for the week footing up only 34,000 bales, of which speculators took but 400, and 6,000 were taken for exportation. There had been a decline for the week, on all grades, of ⅛d., the market closing very dull, holders offering freely at the reduced prices, but not pressing sales. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, all of which were taken by the trade, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅝d.; middling Orleans, 7¼d.; fair Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; middling Mobiles, 7 3-16d.; fair Uplands, 7 7-16d.; middling Uplands, 7⅛d. Stock in port, 465,000 bales, of which 360,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable nature, indicating a slight decline on all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for BREADSTUFFS was steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR firm for choice brands, but very dull for all others; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT firm for best, but dull for inferior grades; Red Western quoted 5s. 2d.@6s. 6d.; White do., 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN very dull and quotations nominal; Yellow, 31s.@33s.; White, 33s.@34s.; European sorts freely offered at 30s.@31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for PROVISIONS was generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote Beef heavy, previous quotations being maintained with difficulty. Pork quiet. Bacon heavy and prices somewhat easier, though hardly quotably lower. Lard also heavy at 58s. Tallow unchanged, with about an average business doing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars quote: ASHES steady at 30s.@30s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. SUGAR firm at a slight advance on some grades. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. TEA quiet; common Congou 11d. RESIN steady at 3s. 11d.@4s. for common, and 12s.@14s. for fine qualities. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 39s.@40s. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Philadelphia quoted at 9s.; and Baltimore in hogsheads 8s. 6d., and in bags 6s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet, and sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL quiet and sales trifling.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady; White Wheat, 44s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@46s. Flour, 20s.@24s. IRON steady, at £6 5s. for Welch Bars, and £6 5s.@£6 10s. for Rails; Pig Iron steady, at 54s. 3d. SUGAR opened at an advance of 6d., but closed quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm; SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 40s.@42s.; Crude Turpentine steady, at 10s.@10s. 6d. RICE dull; Linseed declined 1s. LINSEED OIL also declined to 29s. 9d.@30s. LINSEED CAKES, New-York shipment, £11; do. Boston do., £10 10s. IRISH OILS unchanged in price, with but little doing. TALLOW dull; Y. C., 49s. 9d. TIN advanced 3s. on common, and 5s. on fine English qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on the 22d October at 98¼@98⅜ for Money, and 98⅜@98⅝ for the account. MONEY was abundant and easy. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £220,000. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ¼d.; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Oct. 30.—COTTON quiet; stock at this port 57,000 bales; some sales of lots to arrive have been made at easier prices. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted 111fr. The manufacturing districts are quiet. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES dull. COFFEE quiet, but firm. OILS inactive, and prices rather weak. RICE quiet. SUGAR firm. LARD dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the market unchanged for American Stocks. Massachusetts Fives, 102@103; Pennsylvania Fives, 1877, 85@86; Maryland Fives, 94@96.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BELL & SON report the market inactive.

United States Fives, Bonds	94	@ —
United States Sixes, '67–'68	104	@105
United States Bonds, '68	104½	@105½
Alabama Fives	78	@ —
Kentucky Sixes	91	@ 93
Maryland Fives	94	@ 95
Massachusetts Fives	101	@103
Ohio Sixes, '76	96½	@ 97½
Pennsylvania Fives	80	@ 82
Pennsylvania Fives, '77	85	@ 86
Tennessee Sixes	80	@ 82
Virginia Sixes, '86	82	@ 84
Virginia Fives, '88	83	@ 84
Illinois Central Sevens, (Freelands,) '60	80	@ 82
Illinois Central Sixes and Sevens, '75	79	@ 81
Illinois Central Shares	23	@22dis
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	84	@ 86
New-York Central Sevens	93	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	74	@ 76
Erie Sevens, 3d mortgage	67	@ 68
Erie Shares	14	@ 16
Panama Bonds of '59	99	@100
Panama Bonds of '65	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st mort	90	@ 91

The London *Times* of Friday says Erie Railroad 7s, 2d mort. are in improved demand at better prices, sales having been effected at 69@71. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 23@24 discount, ex-dividend, and of Michigan Central Sinking Fund bonds at 85.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 2 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, about 2 o'clock.

Disaster to the Ship Peerless.

SYDNEY, N. S., Saturday, Oct. 30.

The ship *Peerless*, from Quebec for England, timber laden, became dismasted off Cape North on the 25th inst., and striking Flint Island, bilged and lost her rudder, subsequently she drifted off into Mire Bay, where she let go both anchors, and at last accounts, on the 28th, was riding out the gale with some probability of success. The carpenter was swept overboard and drowned. Three seamen who after the ship anchored left in a boat for the shore contrary to the Captain's orders, perished in the attempt. Several of the crew and all the passengers, consisting of thirty persons, were afterwards landed. The vessel and cargo were valued at £12,000. Recent gales have been very severe, and it is apprehended that other marine disasters have occurred. The fishing nets along the coast are much damaged.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The overland mail has arrived from San Francisco, bringing weekly papers of the 9th ult., but contain nothing of interest later than was embraced in the advices received at New-York per steamer *St. Louis*.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Overland California mail brought five passengers. The westward-bound mail was met 15 hours from San Francisco, only 22 days out from St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Result in Illinois—What President Buchanan Says—The Nationality of Vessels—The British Fleet and the Fillibusters—Naval Court Martial, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

A dispatch from Judge DOUGLAS to a friend in this City, announces his majority as twelve on joint ballot. His friends are rejoicing, and have arranged for "a blow-out," to-morrow evening. Mr. BUCHANAN says he shall watch with interest the Judge's movements this Winter, and hopes the party will be again united. By-gones, he says, should be by-gones. He is now for harmony.

BARRETT, who has been for sometime under sentence of death here, was, this afternoon, sent to the Penitentiary, his punishment having been changed to imprisonment for life.

The Naval Court-Martial at Norfolk found Lieut. PAYNE, of the Marines, guilty of habitual drunkenness, and the Department has dismissed him from the service. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

It will be recollected that, several months ago, the Government of Great Britain suggested, in general terms, that some mode ought to be adopted for verifying the nationality of vessels, which could be mutually used by both parties, without offence to either. But the distinct form of the proposition has not been made, nor is it known what arrangement Her Majesty's Government will recommend. It is, however, not considered to be necessary for the United States to take the initiative in this matter, as the law of nations is acknowledged by Great Britain to mean that for which any Government has always contended: and this to the latter is satisfactory. If England desires any modification of it, her proposition will, of course, be entitled to consideration.

The substance of the dispatch of Lord NAPIER to the State Department is represented to be, in effect, that the Nicaraguan Government will avail itself of the aid of the British fleet to prevent the landing of fillibusters. Our Government considers itself able to enforce the neutrality laws. Should, therefore, WALKER and his followers fall into the hands of the British, and thus be prevented from carrying out their designs, it would prove an occurrence much to be deprecated, as it would produce an unpleasant state of feeling against the British Government.

General HERRAN, who has had recent interviews with the Secretary of State, concerning the Cass-Herran treaty, will return to New-York on Friday.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf on Tuesday at 6 o'clock.

Death of the Hon. F. F. Backus.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Hon. F. F. BACKUS, President of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge, and formerly a State Senator, died in this city to-day, aged 64.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The gross earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for October were $139,000.

Messrs. Childs & Co.—False Telegraph Dispatch.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The telegrams published in the Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Union*, purporting to be from the Associated Press, announcing the destruction of the extensive shoe store of H. CHILDS & Co., of this City, with loss of life, are fabrications, and have no foundation whatever.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 17.

Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ADRIAN, Mich., Thursday, Nov. 4.

A trotting match took place here to-day between *Flora Temple* and *Reindeer*. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:30, 2:28 and 2:28.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The weather to-day has been extremely unpleasant, a heavy easterly rain-storm prevailing all day.

Movements of General Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 4.

General WILLIAM WALKER passed through this city to-day *en route* to Washington.

Suicide of a Cotton Broker.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Mr. R. H. CHILTON, a cotton broker of this city, committed suicide this morning.

One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Three men fell from the tubeing of the Victoria Bridge yesterday—one of them was killed and the other two seriously wounded.

The Bell Kidnapping Case in Kentucky.

A statement appears in the Louisville *Journal*, signed by five persons in Brandenburg, explaining the Bell kidnapping affair. After narrating the history of the original trouble with the elder BELL, the statement proceeds:

"The next scene in the drama was the coming of HORACE and JOHN BELL, and forcing the keys from the jailor's wife, taking their father and brother from jail, and making their way across the river. Although, in violation of law, the citizens, in view of their relation as sons and brothers, were inclined to excuse them, occasionally navy pistols were fired across at persons on this side, that, according to the *Tribune*, could kill a man one mile as effectually as one hundred yards, by HORACE; and, on one occasion, some men who were going on that side for lumber were driven back by him, with the declaration that the people here had to get his permission before they crossed the river; this and other aggravating circumstances brought about a reward of $500, of which the Louisville police were advised. Who, in a very short time delivered him (HORACE) to Brandenburg; he was placed in jail on Sunday, the day he came, but news reaching us that a mob was being raised at New-Albany, he was taken back in the country. His trial would have come off on Monday but for this circumstance; Monday night he was brought back with a view of trying on Tuesday, but hearing the mob was at hand, he again was run to the country, and there remained until after it came and left. As to the compromise spoken of, permit us to say, there was no meeting called at the Court-house; there was an effort made by a few of our citizens to call one, and a very few assembled around it, not one-fourth of the citizens, and most of them to oppose any compromise. There was no Chairman appointed, or even an attempt to organize. It was declared by all, so far sa we heard, at the Court-house and elsewhere, if they wanted BELL to take him if they could.

There were, as we understand, three or four gentlemen on this side who held converse with as many of the mob in private. If there was any agreement made there, it was not known by the people, nor was it by any authority from them, and it was not known by them until after the boat had left that there had been any terms proposed other than that, if the mob fired a gun or made any attempt to destroy property, we would defend ourselves by killing as many of them as we could, and make BELL's neck pay the penalty. This was the only proposition made by the citizens of the town or county. Not that any one desired the death of BELL or to do him any bodily injury. We made this known to the mob that they should be aware of the consequences. The gentlemen composing this reported Committee, who conversed with a few of the mob, deny that there was any agreement. The fact that they had even conversed with the mob in private was not known until after the boat had left. On the next day, BELL was brought to town and returned before two Justices, one of whom had been heard to say that $500 was bail sufficient. He was objected to by the Commonwealth, another sent for to the country, and on the next morning heard the case and held him in bail of $750. It will be remembered that the member of the examining court for the lowest amount of bail governs. The bond was given by one or two of our citizens, one of whom, as we understand, was one of the reported Committee. They were indemnified by Indianians before they signed it.

It was surely a matter of taste with the gentlemen who signed the bond; certainly, they legally had the right to do it. We have alluded to the facts above in regard to the mob with a view to relieve this community from anything like cowardice. Many of our friends had come from the country to aid in our defence, and the citizens of the town, with the exception of a very few, would have preferred the destruction of their property to any dishonorable arrangement or surrender of BELL. The battle was won before this reported arrangement. The mob had retired on the opposite side of the river early in the morning except the few who were here seeking to bring about some arrangement to offer as an excuse to their people at home for their failure. For some two hours before the boat left, we had men and arms sufficient to have dressed them down handsomely, and a disposition to do it, as they certainly saw; as they rounded too near our shore as they were leaving, every man proceeded to the bank with his arms, when we were told from the boat not to fire, that they were leaving. We feel that the bail required of HORACE by the Court, is discreditable to the dignity of our laws and to our rights—it being the object of the law to require such bail as will bring the offender to justice. Had there been any arrangement made by any of our citizens to stifle the law, none on either side of the river would have been more ready to denounce it as cowardly and unworthy of Kentuckians than this community.

We will conclude by saying that, if the Governor of Indiana should demand any citizen of Kentucky who aided in the arrest of HORACE BELL, we will feel it especially our duty to secure a requisition from our Governor for all the BELLS who have violated our laws.

You can publish the whole or extract, as you please.

JESSE S. TAYLOR,
E. O. BROWN,
J. D. SHACKLETT,
E. C. ASHCRAFT,
H. B. PHILLIPS.

P. S.—We have aided here in the arrest of all fugitives from Indiana that come to this county. Two that we now remember—one was a preacher for stealing a horse in Harrison County, Ind., who was delivered to the Sheriff of that County; another man by the name of REASOR, who was guilty of rape, and crossed to this County, was taken by our own citizens across into Harrison County. No requisition was had in either case. Both were sent to the Penitentiary. REASOR, we understand, is a particular friend of the BELLS.

W. B. SIMMONS,
NATHAN S. BOARD,
J. M. GEORGE,
A. SHACKLETT,
WM. R. SANDERS.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

	Morgan.	Parker.		Morgan.	Parker.
Albany	—	3250	Oneida	2731	—
Allegany	—	—	Onondaga	2175	—
Broome	800	—	Ontario	1500	—
Cattaraugus	1500	—	Orleans	1500	—
Cayuga	3112	—	Oswego	2000	—
Chautauque	3400	—	Otsego	800	—
Chemung	—	168	Putnam	—	499
Chenango	700	—	Queens	—	—
Clinton	333	—	Rensselaer	—	500
Columbia	500	—	Richmond	—	1113
Cort'and	1200	—	Rockland	—	632
Dutchess	500	—	Saratoga	500	—
Erie	74	—	Schenectady	116	—
Essex	800	—	Schoharie	—	1200
Franklin	—	300	Schuyler	300	—
Fult'n&Ham'n	200	—	Seneca	—	24
Genesee	1074	—	St. Lawrence	5600	—
Greene	—	700	Steuben	852	—
Herkimer	1995	—	Suffolk	—	200
Jefferson	1781	—	Tioga	250	—
Kings	—	5075	Tompkins	1500	—
Lewis	800	—	Ulster	—	2500
Livingston	1000	—	Warren	300	—
Monroe	2100	—	Washington	2000	—
Montgomery	574	—	Wayne	1000	—
New-York	—	19400	Westchester	—	1000
Niagara	1100	—	Yates	1200	—
Total				47,015	36,562
				36,562	
Majority for Morgan				10,453	

CONGRESS.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Complete returns from the Ninth Congressional District (Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties) indicate the success of Gouverneur Kemble, the Administration candidate. The vote in the three counties was as follows:

Rockland County—Majority for Kemble, 519.

Putnam County—Majority for Kemble, 514.

Westchester County—Full vote: Haskin, 1,373; Kemble, 1,531. Kemble's majority, 158.

Total majority for Kemble, 1,191.

It is proper to add that Mr. HASKIN himself claims a majority in Westchester county, over his opponent, of 1,105 votes, which, if correct, would elect him.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Charles H. Van Wyck, the Republican nominee in the Tenth Congressional District, is elected by a very large majority. He runs over 2,000 ahead of the State ticket, and beats Niven Democrat, and Friend, American, combined.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The full vote of this District (Albany County) was as follows: Reynolds, Opposition, 4,822; Corning, Democrat, 4,729. Reynolds majority, 93.

The following are the latest dispatches received:

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 4.

Oneida County complete. Morgan, 10,459; Parker, 7,728; Burrows, 655; Smith, 125. Conckling's majority for Congress 2,793. Four Republican Assemblymen elected. Republican increase over Clapp's vote is 2,687.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Erie County—(Official)—Morgan, 7,519; Parker, 7,445; Burrows, 4,028. Morgan's majority over Parker, 74—a gain of 3,658 over last year. E. G. Spaulding, Republican and American, for Congress, has 5,000 majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election of the whole Opposition Congressional delegation in New-Jersey is certain. The majorities are as follows:

Dist.
I..Nixon—majority, 2,200. In 1856, 2,322 Fusion. Loss, 122.
II..Stratton—majority, 2,300. In 1856, 1,031 Fusion. Gain, 1,269.
III..Adrain—majority, 332. In 1856, 1,013 Democratic. Opposition gain, 1,345.
IV..Riggs—majority, 650. In 1856, 3,289 Democratic. Opposition gain, 3,939.
V..Pennington—majority, 2,000. In 1856, 2619 Democratic. Opposition gain, 4,619.

Full returns from the Senate and Assembly districts show the following results:

The State Senate stands Opposition 8, Democrats 10, Anti-Lecompton Democrats 3. Opposition majority, 1.

The House of Assembly stands Opposition, 35, Democrats 22, Anti-Lecompton Democrats 3. Opposition majority, 16.

Opposition majority on joint-ballot, 17.

ILLINOIS.

The result for members of the Legislature, as far as heard from, is as follows:

Senate—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 10; not heard from, 1.

House of Representatives—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 38; in doubt, 3.

The Chicago *Tribune*, and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, acknowledge a Democratic majority of four in each House.

Dispatches to the Washington *States* say the latest returns in Illinois indicate that DOUGLAS will have a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, and a large majority of the popular vote, over both the other parties. The Administration vote will only be about three thousand out of two hundred and forty thousand thrown. Most of the officeholders voted the Republican ticket.

The following latest dispatches, it will be seen corroborate the above:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Republicans here concede the triumph of Douglas by a majority of five in each House.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

In Illinois the Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the First, Second and Third Districts, and the Democrats in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts.

The Republican majorities on the State ticket, in the northern Counties, are somewhat reduced from those of 1856.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the House of five and in the Senate of three.

The Administration vote in the State is not over 2,500.

CONGRESS.

I.—E. B. Washburne,* Republican, 8,500 maj.
II.—J. F. Farnsworth,* Republican, 8,100 maj.
III.—Owen Lovejoy*, Republican, 5,000 maj.
IV.—W. Kellogg*, Republican, 2,000 maj.
V.—Isaac N. Morris, Doug. Democrat, 2,000 maj.
VI.—T. L. Harris*, Doug. Democrat.
VII.—J. C. Robinson, Doug. Democrat, 1,800 maj.
VIII.—P. B. Fouke, Doug. Democrat, 5,000 maj.
IX.—John A. Logan, Doug. Democrat, 8,000 maj.
* Reëlected.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The official average Republican majority in this State is 20,926.

MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The first and second Congressional Districts of Michigan are still in doubt, but the returns look as if WM. A. HOWARD, the Republican candidate in the first District, was defeated.

WISCONSIN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The returns from the First Congressional District of Wisconsin are complete, and JOHN F. PORTER, Republican, has a majority of over 3,000.

FROM UTAH.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory—Mormon Movements—The Overland Mail from California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858.

We witnessed, a few days since, a beautiful instance, illustrative of the peaceful, saintly sentiments of love and affection which characterize the Mormons and their own "peculiar institution." A Mormon, named HURST, was engaged in abusing his own wife in the public street, using towards her the most outrageous and indecent language, and forbidding her from ever entering his house again. Upon inquiry we have obtained the following particulars of the case: It appears, that upon the arrival, a few weeks ago, of Mrs. DOTSON—the wife of the United States Marshal of the Territory, Mrs. HURST, who was an old acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. DOTSON, came and assisted them in cleaning and fitting up their new residence. Several years previous Mrs. HURST had adopted an infant son of Mrs. DOTSON's, (she was a widow with three children at the time Mr. D. married her,) and upon this day had taken the opportunity of bringing the little boy to see his mother. HURST, finding it out, became enraged at his wife for doing so, and, meeting her in the street, as she was returning home, assailed her with opprobrious epithets, insulted her in every manner for *having associated* with "*Gentiles*," and finally forbade her ever entering his house again under penalty of being *kicked* out of doors. He then attempted to get possession of the little boy, but Mr. DOTSON, hearing of the circumstances, came and took the woman and child under his protection. The same evening he came to Mr. D., accompanied by some policemen, and again attempted, unsuccessfully, to take away this, Mrs. DOTSON's own child. HURST has a "spiritual," or second wife, besides his first wife. Mrs. HURST is a kind, quiet, well-disposed woman, and the only reason which can be assigned for this outrageous conduct of her husband towards her is, that he was counseled by the Bishop last Sunday not to allow his wife to assist or associate with "Gentiles."

Ward meetings were held last Sunday evening by the Mormons in the different Wards of the city, for the purpose of discussing the policy which they are to pursue towards the "Gentiles" now in the city. No women were allowed to be present at these meetings, as it was designed that the proceedings should be kept secret.

An interesting case of *habeas corpus* was tried before Judge C. E. SINCLAIR, of this District, on Wednesday last. It was on a petition from F. E. MCNEILL, imprisoned for refusing to pay the costs of a trial before the Mayor of the city. MCNEILL was, in the first place, fined by the Mayor $50 and costs and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for getting drunk and disturbing the peace. In consequence of the severity of this punishment, Governor CUMMING pardoned him, on condition that he should pay the fine. The Mayor, however, insisted upon the payment of the costs—which had been taxed at the enormous sum of $81—besides the fine, and upon MCNEILL's refusing to pay them, imprisoned him. After an examination of the case, Judge SINCLAIR ordered that MCNEILL should be released from confinement upon payment of the fine of $50, as there *was no law or authority establishing the rates of fees or authorizing the taxing of costs in any Court of the Territory.* This fact has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the Legislature for several years past, but they have always refused to pass any law on the subject. They found it to be too convenient a mode of swindling and reducing to poverty all whom they wished to oppress. Repeated instances have been made public of the manner in which apostates about to leave the Territory have been arrested upon some unfounded charge, and nearly all that they possessed taken away from them in payment of some extravagant bill of costs drawn up for this purpose.

This very case upon which the Judge has made this important decision, was an instance of the manner in which, without license, they imposed upon all who fell into their clutches $81 costs in a trial before a justice of the peace, in which but one or two witnesses were examined, and which lasted but a few hours. Under this decision none of the Territorial officers can collect fees for their services until the Legislature passes a law authorizing and regulating the collection of fees by them.

We visited, yesterday, the Temple Block, and found that we were mistaken in reporting a few weeks ago that workmen were engaged in rebuilding the public workshops of the Church. Instead of rebuilding, they are tearing down and taking to pieces what remained of them. The large Tabernacle, or meeting-house, still remains closed, with windows and doors nailed and boarded up.

No better illustration of the true character of Mormonism could be given than this fact, that the Mormons have given up all that there is in their religion at all devotional; that they refuse to pay any public devotion or homage to their Creator, and that they continually desecrate the Sabbath. Relying implicitly upon their idol BRIGHAM, they place him high above their Creator, and obey his mandates rather than those of God.

It is not generally known that the Mormons invariably address each other as brother or sister, and so strong is this habit with them that they will sometimes "brother" a Gentile. It sounds queer to a stranger, to hear little infants who can hardly talk speak of old men or women as brother or sister so and so.

The only regular gambling establishment in the city closed during the past week, for want of patronage.

The police force has been so arranged, at the suggestion of Gentiles, that there are but few on at once, instead of the great crowd of stars who at first stuck themselves anywhere and everywhere. The order of the city remains excellent.

The California mail arrived here on Thursday evening, through in twelve days from Placerville, bringing us dates from San Francisco to the 16th inst.

We forward you a copy of the *Alta*, of this date, in order that you may compare the time of its arrival in New-York with that of the papers of the 14th inst., sent from San Francisco by the Southern overland route *via* Memphis.

The schedule time by our great Central Route, is forty days from the Missouri River to the Sacramento. It can, however, be easily accomplished in twenty-five days, and we regret that the President neglected to sign the bill making this the schedule time.

The mail party met Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Agent DODGE, on the Humboldt River, some 60 miles below the point at which the road strikes it.

They had met two bands of the Shoshonees, or Snakes, both of which professed great friendship for the whites, and denied all participation in or knowledge of the attack upon the mail party some weeks since. Dr. F. expected to meet, in a day or two, a large encampment of Indians, who have been hovering about the road waiting for him, to the great annoyance of the emigration and mail parties. The Indians are all afraid of the troops now on the road.

A. B. C.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail Steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday afternoon, having left the latter port on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

We have very little to chronicle from Havana.

The Villanueva Theatre is in course of preparation for the Opera Troupe of MAX MARETZEK, and will be ready for him on his arrival. The boxes are taken at very high prices.

The British steamers *Scotia* and *Cleopatra*, which brought coolies from Amoy and Hong Kong, are still in port, and will be sold if a purchaser offers.

The health of Havana is very good; scarcely any sickness among the shipping.

The Sugar market is quiet, with no absolute decline. Holders are, however, firm in their demands. Stock on hand, 85,000 boxes, against 165,000 boxes in November, 1857.

Freights are dull; there is no business for Northern (United States) vessels for any port of the world.

Exchange—London, 15@15½ prem.; New-York, 5½@6 do.; New-Orleans, 5½@6 do.

THE MISSION IN CHINA.—It is stated that Mr. WARD, of Georgia, has been tendered the Chinese Mission, but has not yet signified his acceptance.—*Washington Star.*

MEXICO.

The Forced Loans at Tampico—Visit of the Plymouth at that Port—Correspondence Between the Commander and President Juarez.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 4.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander JOHN A. DAHLGREN, commander of the United States sloop *Plymouth*, giving the particulars of the visit of that vessel to Tampico, and of an interview with President JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. The date of the last letter is at Vera Cruz, Oct. 17.

The *Plymouth* reached Tampico on the 2d of October, and immediately communicated with the American Consul, FRANKLIN CHASE, Esq. The Consul then transmitted to Commander DAHLGREN copies of affidavits by VICTOR BASTIEN and CHRISTIAN HERMAN SCHULTZ, citizens of the United States. BASTIEN declares that "on the 1st day of October he was arrested by an officer of the Constitutional army, who conducted him to the Commissariat, where a peremptory demand was made upon him for the immediate payment of $2,000 as a forced loan; that he refused to pay it, and that the officer then escorted him by force to the military barracks, where he was incarcerated and remained until coerced to satisfy the said unjust exaction." SCHULTZ is a merchant of Tampico, who had imported a quantity of merchandise valued at over $12,000, upon which he had paid, or secured to be paid, to the local Custom-house authorities belonging to the Constitutional party, the accruing duties. The merchandise was destined to San Luis Potosi and Santa Barbara, which places are within the possession of the Central Government. The merchandise appears to have been seized by the authorities of the Central Government, and a demand made upon SCHULTZ for the payment of duties a second time to that party. This SCHULTZ protests against as in violation of the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico.

Commander DAHLGREN had an interview with Gov. GARZA, of Tampico, who assumed the responsibility for the forced loan upon BASTIEN, and that he was ready to make indemnity to him for the injury done. In reply to inquiries Governor GARZA said that he had a great disinclination to practice similar molestations upon citizens of the United States, but necessity might compel him to resort to like contributions on all merchants, in which those of the United States would, of course, be included. Commander DAHLGREN remonstrated against the propriety of this course, and reminded Governor GARZA that the United States Government had fully approved of the course of Mr. FORSYTH in resisting similar exactions upon American residents at the City of Mexico; and that a continuance of such course would endanger the friendly relations between the two countries. Governor GARZA would bind himself to nothing further, but promised to write to his Government, that of JUAREZ, for more particular instructions.

The case of Mr. SCHULTZ was then discussed. Gov. GARZA observed that the matter was under judicial investigation, and that he was not disposed to interfere. To this it was replied that the merchant could not investigate the political rights of the local authorities, and that the United States could not be held the judge responsible, but must look to the Government of Mexico for the reparation of any wrongs.

Two Spanish war steamers are stationed in the river off Tampico for the protection of its Consulate and merchants. An English force was also expected, as an English merchant had been forced to pay $7,000, his house taken by soldiers, and himself put into prison. Commander DAHLGREN makes the following general remarks upon the condition of Mexico:

"I can hardly convey to the Department an accurate idea of the wretched state to which affairs, public and private, here (Tampico) and at Vera Cruz, have been brought by the conduct of the parties that now distract the country with civil war. Nature has lavished her every gift of soil and position that can be desired to render the people happy and powerful; yet agriculture, commerce, and all industrious pursuits, have been reduced to the lowest ebb by the feuds of the military banditti who wrangle for the last miserable vestiges of private and public resources. There seems to be neither patriotism nor a sense of common decency left in these self-constituted rulers that spring into power, plunder as far as their ability extends, and then make way for a new horde of adventurers. Liberty there is none; it is the worst form of military license that now stalks ruthlessly and without shame over the land. The time seems to be at hand when the United States will be bound by every consideration of humanity and policy to interfere and abate an evil which must threaten the peace of this hemisphere. The military leaders of Mexico are altogether reckless of any consequences that may ensue from the pursuit of plunder, and the citizens of other countries are made to suffer as well as those of the United States."

Under date of Oct. 17, at Vera Cruz, Commander DAHLGREN gives the particulars of an interview with President JUAREZ, relative to the complaints of BASTIEN and SCHULTZ, at Tampico. After detailing the case of the first, President JUAREZ declared "that the practice [of levying forced loans] was improper, and should not be continued, and that he would so instruct Governor GARZA by the next British packet." Of the case of SCHULTZ he had no information. President JUAREZ exhibited every disposition to prevent our citizens from being subjected to improper annoyances, and repeated his desire to sustain the best understanding with the United States. In reply to a note from Commander DAHLGREN, Mr. OCAMPO, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of JUAREZ, addressed to him the following official note:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 16, 1858.

By special order of the President, I reply to the confidential note which you addressed to him under date of the 13th inst., and which was received here yesterday, being your immediate understanding of the result of the audience granted to you by the President. The note refers to the verbal representations which you made respecting complaints preferred to you in Tampico by two American citizens in relation to matters of a pecuniary nature, and to redress which, as well as to prevent any such in future, the President stated to you that he would require a report from Mr. GARZA, the Governor of Tamaulipas, who, in respect to foreign affairs, is in fact under the jurisdiction of the President, and that he would then adopt such measures as appeared to him just and proper to preserve the good understanding which his Excellency desired should be maintained between Mexico and the United States. On the evening of the day of the audience—that is, on the 14th inst.—communications were received at the department under my charge, brought by the *Pepito*, which anchored that day in this port, and which related to the same matters as those in which you interposed.

With respect to forced loans exacted from foreigners, the President had already at Guadalajara, in the month of March last, dictated a general regulation exempting foreigners from such loans, and to-day, by an express dispatched subsequently by Mr. GARZA on other business, he is notified not to make such levies in future, and to return at once the sums exacted, and make due indemnity.

With respect to the case of Mr. SCHULTZ, the general order which was decreed just has already been dictated, directing that the cargo detained at Tantoyuquita, in a part of which Mr. SCHULTZ is interested, be released without any other charge than a light fine, as a penalty for the infractions which the owners committed of our Custom-house ordinances, and of the express order of this Government, issued at Guanajuato in February. The reason for issuing this order was, mainly, that the actual situation of the republic rendered it impossible for the judges who had cognizance of the case of appeal to decide promptly.

By this means the delays which would have worked injury to those interested in the said cargo were prevented.

As the President finds no error in your statement and understanding of what passed at the audience, he deems it unnecessary to make any correction of your note. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

M. OCAMPO.

To JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Esq. Commanding U. S. ship *Plymouth*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard*, who has succeeded in the culture of tea in North Carolina, writes that the Paraguay tea, which it is proposed to introduce into the United States, is identical with the "Yopou," which grows wild on the North Carolina coast, and is very generally drank among the poorer classes in that section. Many of the captains of vessels prefer a supply of it to coffee, as they say their men are with it able to endure more fatigue and accomplish more labor. It grows wild upon the coast, but when cultivated and trimmed, makes a beautiful tree.

The India trade is reviving at Boston. A large fleet has recently arrived from India ports, and many more vessels are on the way from Calcutta, Manila, &c., and most of them will be due shortly. At Calcutta, Sept. 8, 15 ships were loading for Boston; and from Aug. 23 to Sept. 8 10 ships more had sailed for this port. At the other East India ports, such as Singapore, Batavia, Padang, Penang, &c., a number of vessels were loading for Boston.

Mail robberies have been recently committed in Maine. A bag, lost on the 21st ult., was found on the 1st inst., concealed under leaves and moss in the woods, about three-quarters of a mile from Miller's house. All the letters had been broken open and rifled of their valuable contents. The papers had been but little disturbed.

The Common Council of the City of Memphis, Tenn., have under consideration an ordinance for the licensing of houses of prostitution. The Committee which reported the ordinance held that the vice was one which might be controlled and regulated, but not to be eradicated.

Trade in New-Orleans is lively. The *Crescent*, in a summary of the events of the week, records a satisfactory change in the weather, large receipts of produce, and the arrival of 100 vessels, all heavily loaded with freight.

The New-Orleans *Bee* calls attention to the cruel treatment of a dying man, ill of yellow fever, who was turned out of his boarding-house as soon as the epidemic seized him, and who died in a cab while being conveyed to other quarters.

The General Land Office is about issuing a circular founded on the recent decision of Attorney-General Black, directing the process of conveying, assigning and locating land warrants.

A committee has been appointed by the State Medical Society of North Carolina to petition the Legislature for the establishment of a State Medical Board.

Two dozen large and fine Duchess of Angouleme pears, weighing nearly a pound each, were sold in the market, under Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, for *six dollars a dozen*.

A young man of 18, Wm. Porter, lately committed suicide in Jackson, Tenn., because his property was withheld from him by his father's executors, and he had nothing for the support of his wife.

A survey of the Coosa River in Alabama is in progress, with a view to the improvement of steamboat navigation.

FRASER'S RIVER.

The Different Routes to the Fraser River Gold Region.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Sept. 12, 1858.

The routes to the upper Fraser River country already in use are several. Those heretofore most frequented are by river to Fort's Hope or Yale, and thence by long and tedious trails over mountains and through woods. These trails were opened years ago by the Hudson Bay Company for their own use in trading with the Indians of the Interior. They are inaccessible for wheeled vehicles, and all travel and carriage over them must be upon foot or by use of pack mules; and as there is little or no forage upon the road, the use of mules must necessarily be limited. The distance to the supposed gold country is over a hundred miles from Fort Hope by this trail—a hundred miles of very laborious travel. The trail from Fort Yale is but little shorter, and of much the same character. How loaded men or mules are able to pass over portions of it, as described by travelers, is not easy to understand. Yale has some advantages over Fort Hope from the fact that several hundred pack animals have been put upon that route to carry supplies at the moderate rate of *twenty-five cents per pound!*

The Harrison River route, however, will unquestionably supersede both the Fraser River trails. I have already described the route by Harrison River and Lake to Port Douglas, where begins the new trail cut by a party of 500 miners, under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company. This trail was nearly through to Lake Lilovet—a distance of about 50 miles—a week ago, and by this time is undoubtedly complete. It consists of a path cut through the forest, four feet in width, smoothed and graded by spade-work wherever needed. A very little additional labor will make it passable for wagons,—and private enterprise, I learn, will soon place wheeled vehicles upon it. The head of this trail strikes Lake Lilovet—18 miles in length—over which the transit will be made in canoes. From the head of Lake Lilovet, there is a wagon road about 30 miles in length, still to be made,—but the country is comparatively open, and the Government officials express the opinion that a fortnight will suffice to complete it to another small lake, to be traversed by canoe,—thence a portage of five miles, through an open country, brings us to Lake Anderson. This lake is probably 40 miles in length. Its course bends off to the eastward, so that when our canoe touches the bank at its head, we have only eight miles easy walk over to the Fraser River, at a point 60 miles above the forks of Thompson River, and not far from the junction of Bridge River, upon which rich deposits are alleged to have been discovered. That this route is far superior to either of the Fraser River routes, there can be little question,—not only because it is the shortest, but because both its land travel and water navigation is much easier.

Another route, however, is now under examination, which may supersede both these. Jarvis Inlet, which indents the seacoast some distance north of the mouth of Fraser River, is said to be navigable for large-sized vessels a distance of fifty or sixty miles east of the general line of the coast; and a number of intelligent Indians, who are familiar with the country, assure Governor DOUGLASS that a perfectly practicable route exists from the head of this inlet, by which a road not more than thirty miles in length will connect the waters of the Pacific with Lake Anderson. I saw the Indians explaining to the Governor a map of the country, drawn by themselves, which certainly seemed to sustain their confident declarations. If careful examination should show that a good road of even sixty or seventy miles in length can be made to accomplish the distance stated, this route must be superior to any other, because it saves all the navigation of Fraser River, and of Harrison River and Lake, as well as repeated and expensive handling of freight. The head of Jarvis Inlet may, therefore, yet become a commercial point of importance. Mr. MCKAY, a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, has been dispatched by Governor DOUGLASS, in company with the Indians, to make a reconnoissance of this route. He was accompanied also by Mr. DOWNIE, of Downieville, California, who will "prospect" along the road for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are any paying diggings in the section to be passed over. It is supposed that Mr. MCKAY will return within a few days.

If the sources of the Fraser are found to drain the rich and extensive gold country supposed, the people of Oregon claim that the Columbia River, after all, must become the chief channel of communication therewith, and upon them will fall the profitable duty of furnishing the miners with needed supplies. Although the distance to the reputed gold-fields by that route is much greater, the Oregonians claim the advantage for it, because the communication can be made by water for a great part of the distance—up the Columbia and the Okinikane—through a region full of agricultural and pasture lands, where animals for transportation can be easily and cheaply procured and maintained, and where no rigors of climate will ever interrupt the transit. Another year will settle all these questions one way or the other.

It seems nearly impossible to get any certain information as to the Winter climate of this country, for no two persons tell the same story. I am assured, however, by attachés of the Hudson Bay Company that there are never more than six weeks of severe Winter weather on Fraser's River, and that the snow does not tarry long, except on the mountain tops. Certainly at this season the climate is most delicious. The air is perfectly clear and dry, and the temperature delightful, just warm enough for an ordinary woolen suit in the day time, and to make woolen blankets a luxury at night.

The Indians of this country are rather light-colored, and, as a class, possess more of natural intelligence than do the tribes of Utah. They are very tractable, and, when once induced to mingle actively in the pursuits of civilization, are easily instructed. The steamers upon Fraser River employ Indian pilots for instance, who never saw a steam vessel six months ago, but who now not merely point out the way up the trackless currents, but handle the wheel themselves with much skill. Their manufactures, also, simple though they are, betray an aptitude for better things. Their canoes are exquisitely shaped, and graceful as the swan when gliding over the water. Indeed, it is said that the model of our American clippers, which have worked so wonderful a change in the world's commerce, was originally suggested by these canoes, whose owners shoot them with arrow-like rapidity almost without effort. I have inspected some of these forty feet long, carved in one piece from great cedar logs, and prettily ornamented along the inner edge of the rim, and on the prow, with small shells fastened into the soft wood so as to describe curious and fantastic figures.

The policy of the British Government towards these Indians seems to me to be much more just than our own, and far more conducive to the interest of both the white and the red races. We treat the Indian as a savage who can never be anything but a savage. We take from him his lands, and then, while denying him the privileges of citizenship, or of testifying in the courts, hold him to all the responsibility of a subject except that of taxation. The British system guards the Indian from his most dangerous enemy—strong drink—by forbidding its sale or gift,—and then holds him subject to all the responsibilities and entitled to all the protection of the law, the same as a white man,—making him a competent witness in court, without which protection by law would be the merest delusion. The practical working of this system is witnessed in the peace which has long existed between the whites and the savages in the vast territory presided over by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Little else remains for my pen than a few words in relation to Victoria—this "city," which, as if by magic, has grown up here since May last, where twenty or thirty simple structures alone marked the progress of civilization prior to that period. The town is located upon a small, perfectly land-locked, harbor, on the southern or southeastern point of Vancouver's Island, next the junction of Juan de Fuca Straits with the Gulf of Georgia. To the Hudson's Bay Company, as their chief dépôt and the entrepot of their supplies received by sea, it has been a place of considerable importance for many years, and under more liberal auspices, should have become a prosperous settlement, as the climate of the Island is very fine, and much of its soil superior. It would seem, however, to have been the policy of the gigantic monopoly to conceal and so prevent the development of the natural resources of this region—foreseeing that any other course would speedily lose them their exclusive advantages of trade and commerce. Let me remark, *en passant*, that the public have little idea of the extent or value of the trade which this Company has conducted with the Indians. I am assured, upon apparently reliable authority, that the Hudson's Bay Company have been exporting furs alone to the value of $2,000,000 per annum, the actual cost of which to them could scarcely be more than $100,000. The onerous character of the monopoly, in these times of gold excitement, is made glaringly apparent by its charge of $7 50 per month for mining licenses, and of ten per cent. on the value of all goods and supplies carried up Fraser's River for the use of the enterprising legion of explorers in the gold fields.

The site of Victoria is high, open and level—rare natural advantages. It is laid out quite regularly, its streets intersecting each other at right angles, and having been so distinctly marked in the beginning as to secure uniformity in the street-fronts of the buildings, so far as their location is concerned. Already the town has spread itself over a dozen squares, quite covered with frame houses of the lightest construction and guiltless of paint. But back of these there are also hundreds of tents, temporary institutions of those who are waiting to see whether it will *pay* to invest more permanently, or who propose to go to the mines whenever more enterprising men shall have opened the oyster for them. When I first arrived here the town contained thousands of idlers. Most of those have already disappeared, some returning to California, but more pushing towards the upper Fraser, within the last week, encouraged by the news that the river was falling again.

At present the place looks comparatively dull, and property-holders are much discouraged, especially those who paid enormous speculative prices for town lots, in the mistaken idea that here was to be another San Francisco. Still the hum of industry is heard all over the city, and the sound of the saw or the hammer keeps time with the fleeting seconds from rise to set of sun. Females are very scarce here, and as a consequence the iron needle women "form no unimportant feature of the community." "Machine-sewing done here" stares one in the face at every step. The machines generally in use here are WHEELER & WILSON'S, and many a group of idlers may be seen watching their operations with many an exclamation of wonder at the rapidity and perfection of their work. In one place you may see some long-bearded, rough-handed masculine *treading* stout stitches through folds of a heavy tent canvas, and in another an equally hirsute son of toil running tucks in the fine fabrics of a christening-gown designed for the juvenile representative of some official family here. Surely such grinding-out of needle-work I never saw before.

Goods of every description are abundant here, and can be purchased at low rates. Property and labor are alone high—the former having been extraordinarily elevated by mad speculation. The mines will need to prove very rich in order to afford fair business and profits to those who have already settled here, and I mistake much if there are any more speculations of consequence to be made by purchasers of real estate here for some time to come. For the present everything is overdone. The arteries of trade are all full, and necessarily must continue sluggish until the discovery of extensive dry diggings shall renew the feverish excitement. For the present, too much caution can scarcely be urged upon those whose eyes are turned hitherward.

S.

What a Douglas Democrat thinks of Political Affairs.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The triumph of the Anti-Lecompton wing of the Democracy, under the able leadership of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, is complete; and this triumph should serve as a stepping-stone to the universal and efficient organization of the Douglas Democracy, upon a national basis, with a platform strong enough and broad enough to control the approaching Presidential election. During the momentous campaign in Illinois, Mr. DOUGLAS has possessed the sympathies of the great body of northern and southern conservatives; and, however the contest may affect him personally, the contest has been attended by circumstances which define his policy as truly national and conservative.

The Douglas Democracy occupy a middle position, between the extremes of a radical and sectional Republicanism, and an ultra Pro-Slaveryism. Its platform, so far as regards the question of Slavery, was embodied in the preamble to the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS proposing the admission of Kansas, and rests upon the broad and fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, the triumph of which opposes a barrier to further agitation, and inaugurates a new and peaceful era in our Presidential elections.

Whilst the extreme Southern party is pledged by its antecedents to favor the extension of Slavery, and the Northern Republican Party stand committed to the aggressive doctrines of WM. H. SEWARD, as promulgated in his late speech at Rochester, the Anti-Lecompton Democracy stands firm upon neutral ground, inclining neither to the one side or the other, with the Constitution for its platform, the national banner for its ensign, and the welfare of the whole country as its object. This position is eminently favorable to its success in 1860—a success attainable by aking timely advantage of the great popular movements, and organizing the party on a national basis, pledged to strictly national and conservative issues. The result of the New-York State election, while in one sense an indorsement of Mr. DOUGLAS' position, in another sense introduces renewed political agitation, with a view to the elevation of Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency. If such an elevation is to be attained upon the basis set forth in the Rochester speech, it will be a national calamity—and we call upon the conservative people of the South and the North to prepare for the approaching campaign, with a view to the final and summary extinction of this dangerous and fruitless agitation, and the reëstablishment of peace and good will.

C. E. H.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Moore, of Alabama, is a remarkable production. It suggests the propriety, first, of keeping Thursday, Nov. 25, and secondly, of making the day a time of prayer for the preservation of the Union. The Mobile *Register* thinks the idea good, and comments upon it thus: "It will be observed that our worthy Governor here develops a new experiment for preserving the Union. It is the efficacy of prayer. This is an excellent idea. We have tried every other appliance to beat back the swelling tide of Northern aggression, and they have all proved unavailing. As a last resort we are recommended to try the efficacy of prayer. Well, let us try it. If praying won't save the Union, and drive the devil out of the Abolitionists, then nothing will. We'll pray, Governor, but at the same time, remembering the shrewd suggestion of Cromwell, we'll 'keep our powder dry.'"

NEW BOOKS.

Carlyle's Frederick the Great.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE; 4 vols. Vol. 1. New-York: HARPER BROS.

It took a good many years for the reading public to become so familiar with the fantastical style of the author of *Frederick the Great* that he could be read with a relish; and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding his dislike of us, and calling us twenty millions of bores, it was on this side of the Atlantic that his merits were first recognized, and the first collected edition of his essays were published. HARRIET MARTINEAU was greatly astonished on her arrival in New-York to discover that the work most in vogue among us was *Sartor Resartus*, which had not then been published in book form in England. The freshness, audacity, and intellectual power of CARLYLE were discovered and appreciated here long before they were acknowledged by his own countrymen; but this partiality has never been either reciprocated or acknowledged by him. We have no desire, however, to quarrel with him on this score, and, with the rest of the world, are ready to confess our indebtedness to him whenever he sees fit to bestow a new volume upon us. His *Life of Frederick the Great* has long been eagerly anticipated, and now that it has been published it is seized upon with as much avidity as though it were a new novel by BULWER or DICKENS, and it is certainly quite as entertaining as the last productions of either of these great masters of fiction.

No two men could possibly be more unlike than the author of the History of Pantagruel and the author of FREDERICK the Second, and yet there is no other work to which the book before us can be likened than the fantastic chronicle by the Curate of Mudon. We are not sure but the same motives may have influenced the pen of each writer, though their methods are so different. RABELAIS, out of the overflowing wealth of his own imagination, created a history to ridicule the "spectral shams" of his own day, and aimed to prick the pompous "windbags," who had passed current for great men in his generation. CARLYLE, living in a freer time, when there is less danger in giving vent to his opinions, takes up the solemn phantasms of history, and by exposing their ghastly emptiness, and what he calls "the dull and vile phenomena of putrid fermentations," produces tableaux of "poor, benighted, rotten Europe" in the Eighteenth Century, which are quite as fantastical and hardly more decent than the rollicking descriptions in the wild histories of RABELAIS. How perfectly Pantagruellian, for example, is this passage, describing an incident which an ordinary historian would only have hinted at.

PRINCESS AMELIA COMES INTO THE WORLD.

> "In reference to Queen Sophie, and chronologically, if not otherwise, connected with their Double Marriage Treaty, I will mention one other thing. Her Majesty had been in fluctuating health all Summer, unaccountable symptoms turning up in her Majesty's constitution—languor, qualms, especially a tendency to increase in size, which had puzzled and alarmed her doctors and her. Friedrich Wilhelm, on conclusion of the Marriage Treaty, had been appointed to join his Father-in-law, Britannic George, at the Göhrde, in some three weeks' time, and have a bout at hunting. On the 8th of November, bedtime being come, he kissed his Wilhelmina and the rest, by way of good-bye, intending to start very early on the morrow—long journey, (150 miles or so,) to be done all in one day. In the dead of the night Queen SOPHIE was seized with dreadful colics—pangs of colic, or who knows what? Friedrich Wilhelm is summoned; rises in the highest alarm; none but the maids and he at hand to help; and the colic, and the colic, or whatever it may be, gets more and more dreadful. Colic? Oh! poor Sophie," &c.

We cannot quote the remainder; and perhaps we ought not to have quoted what we have done; but it would be impossible to give any idea of the work and make no reference to such passages, of which the first volume is full. And much worse than this is the description of "the fat and the lean" mistresses of Britannic GEORGE. It is very evident that CARLYLE in this history has felt, like BALZAC, that he was writing for men and not for women and children.

The account of the "Tobacco Parliament," or *Tabak's Collegium*, with its strange, fantastical ceremonials, and the stranger names of the fantastical personages who sat and smoked in it, do not sound in the least like grave history, but rather like the creations of some Carlylean caricaturist.

> "This smoking Parliament, or *Tabak's Collegium* of his Prussian Majesty, was a thing much talked of in the world; but till SECKENDORF and GRUMKOW started their grand operations there, its proceedings are not on record, nor indeed till then had its political or Parliamentary function become so decidedly evident. It was originally a simple smoking club, got together on hest of Nature, without ulterior intentions. Thus English *Parliamentara* themselves are understood to have been, in the old Norman time, mere royal Christmas festivities with natural *parleying* between King and Nobles ensuing thereupon, and what wises tconsultation concerning the arduous things of the realm the circumstances gave rise to. Such parleyings or consultations, always two in number in regard to every matter it would seem, or even three, one sober, one drunk, and one just after being drunk—proving of extreme service in practice—grew to be Parliament, with its three readings and what not."

CARLYLE gives us so striking and vivid a picture of one of the sittings of this fanatical Tobacco Parliament of King FRIEDRICH WILHELM, with the portraits of its members, which seem to have been taken out of one of SWIFT'S satires, or the Rabelaisian Chronicles, that we are tempted to copy one entire, as affording one of the best examples of the style of the history.

> "Friedrich Wilhelm knew little of Book-learning or Book-writing, and his notion of it is very shocking to us. But the fact is, O reader, Book-writing is of two kinds: one wise, and may be among the wisest of earthly things; the other foolish, sometimes far beyond what can be reached by human nature elsewhere. Blockheadism, Unwisdom, while silent, is reckoned bad; but Blockheadism getting vocal, able to speak persuasively, have you considered that at all? Human Opacity falling into Phosphorescence; that is to say, becoming *luminous* (to itself and to many mortals) by the very excess of it, by the very bursting of it into putrid fermentation—all other forms of Chaos are comic in comparison! Our poor Friedrich Wilhelm had seen only Gundlings among the Book-writing class; had he seen wiser specimens, he might have formed, as he did in Wolf's case, another judgment. Nay, in regard to Gundling himself, it is observable how, with its unutterable contempt, he seems to notice in him glimpses of the admirable, (such acquirements, such dictionary faculties, though gone distracted!) and almost has a kind of love for the absurd dog. Gundling's pensions amount to something like £150; an immense sum in this Court. A blockhead admirable in some sorts, and of immense resource in Tobacco Parliament when business is slack!
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> No end to the wild pranks, the Houyhnm horse-play they had with drunken Gundling. He has staggered out in a drunk state, and found, or not clearly *found* till the morrow, young bears lying in his bed; has found his room-door walled up; been obliged to grope about, staggering from door to door and from port to port, and land ultimately in the big Bear's den, who hugged and squeezed him inhumanly there. Once at Wusterhausen, staggering blind drunk out of the Schloss toward his lair, the sentries at the bridge (instigated to it by the Houyhnms, who look on) pretend to fasten some military blame on him: Why has he omitted or committed so and so? Gundling's drunk answer is unsatisfactory. 'Arrest, Herr Kammerrath, is it to be that then!' They hustle him about among the Bears which lodge there; at length they lay him horizontally across two ropes; take to swinging him hither and thither, up and down, across the black Acherontic Ditch, which is frozen over, it being the dead of Winter; one of the ropes—*lower* rope—breaks; Gundling comes souse upon the ice with his sitting part; breaks a big hole in the ice, and scarcely with legs, arms, and the remaining rope, can be got out undrowned.
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> If, with natural indignation, he shut the door and refuse to come to the Tabagie, they knock in a panel of his door, and force him out with crackers, fireworks, rockets and maloderous projectiles. Once the poor blockhead, becoming human for a moment, went clean away—to Halle, where his Brother was, or to some safer place; but the due inveiglements, sublime apologies, increase of Titles, salaries, were used, and the indispensable Phosphorescent Blockhead and President of the Academy of Peddler's French was got back. Drink remained always as his consolation; drink, and the deathless volumes he was writing and printing. Sublime returns came to him—Kaiser's Portrait, set in diamonds, on one occasion—for his Presentation Copies in high quarters: immortal fame, is it not his clear portion; still more clearly, abundance of good wine? Friedrich Wilhelm did not let him want for Titles; raised him at last to the Peerage, drawing out the Diploma and Armorial Blazonry in a truly Friedrich Wilhelm manner with his own hand. The Gundlings, in virtue of the transcendent intellect and merits of this Founder Gundling, are, and are hereby declared to be, of Baronial dignity to the last scion of them; and in 'all *Ritter-Rennen* (tournaments,) battles, fights, camp-pitchings, sealings, signetings, shall and may use the above-said Shield of Arms'—if it can be of any advantage to them. A Prussian Majesty who gives us £150 yearly, with board and lodging, and the run of his cellar, and honors such as these, is not to be lightly sneezed away, though of queer humors now and then. The highest personage, as we said, more than once made gifts to Gundling; miniatures set in diamonds; purses of a hundred ducats; even Gundling, it was thought, might throw in a word, mad or otherwise, which would bear fruit. It was said of him, he never spoke to harm anybody with his Majesty. The poor blown-up blockhead was radically not ill-natured—at least, if you let his 'phosphorescences' alone.
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> But the grandest explosions in Tobacco Parliament were produceable when you got two literary fools; and, as if with Leyden jars, positive and negative, brought their vanities to bear on one another. This sometimes happened when Tobacco Parliament was in luck. Friedrich Wilhelm had a variety of Merry-Andrew Raths of the Gundling sort, though none ever came up to Gundling, or approached him in worth as Merry-Andrew.
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> Herr Fassmann, who wrote books, by Patronage or for the Leipzig Booksellers, and wandered about the world as a star or a comet of some magnitude, is not much known to my readers, but he is too well known to me for certain dark Books of his which I have had to read—a very dim! Literary Figure; undeniable, indecipherable Human Fact of those days, now fallen quite extinct and obsolete; his garniture, equipment, environment all very dark to us. Probably a too restless, imponderous creature, too much of the Gundling type; structure of him *gaseous*, not solid; perhaps a little of the coxcomb naturally; much of the sycophant on compulsion, being sorely jammed into corners, and without elbow room at all in this world. Has, for the rest, a recognizable talent for 'Magazine writing'—for Newspaper editing, had that rich mine, 'California of the Spiritually Vagabond,' been opened in those days. Poor, extinct Fassmann—one discovers at last a vein of weak geniality in him; here and there, real human sense and eyesight, under those strange conditions; and his poor Books, rotted now to inanity, have left a small seed-pearl or two to the earnest reader. Alas! if he *was* to become 'spiritually vagabond', (' spiritually' and otherwise,) might it not perhaps be wholesome to him that the California was *not* discovered?
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> Fassmann was by no means such a fool as Gundling; but he was much of a fool too. He had come to Berlin about this time in hopes of patronage from the King or somebody; might say to himself, 'Surely I am a better man than Gundling, if the Berlin Court has eyesight.' By the King, on some wise General's recommending it, he was, as a preliminary, introduced to the Tabagie at least. Here is the celebrated Gundling; there is the celebrated Fassmann.
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> Fassmann, a fellow not without sarcasm and sharpness, as you may still see, has one evening provoked Gundling to the transcendent pitch—till words are weak, and only action will answer. Gundling, driven to the exploding point, suddenly seizes his Dutch smoking-pan of peat charcoal ashes and red-hot sand, and dashes it in the face of Fassmann, who is, of course, dreadfully astonished thereby, and has got his very eyebrows burnt, not to speak of other injuries. Stand to him, Fassman. Fassman stands to him tightly, being the better man as well as the more satirical; grasps Gundling by the collar, wrenches him about, lays him at last over his knee, sitting part uppermost; slaps said sitting part (poor sitting part that had broken the ice of Wusterhausen) with the hot pan—nay, some say, strips it and slaps, amid the inextinguishable horse-laughter (sincere, but vacant,) of the Houyhnm Olympus.
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> After which, his Majesty, as epilogue to such play, suggests that feats of that nature are unseemly among gentlemen; that when gentlemen have a quarrel, there is another way of settling it. Fassmann thereupon challenges Gundling; Gundling accepts; time and place are settled, pistols the weapon. At the appointed time and place, Gundling stands, accordingly, pistol in hand; but at sight of Fassmann throws his pistol away; will not shoot any man, nor have any man shoot him. Fassmann sternly advances; shoots his pistol (powder merely) into Gundling's sublime goat's-hair wig; wig blazes into flame; Gundling falls shrieking, a dead man, to the earth, and they quench and revive him with a bucket of water. Was there ever seen such horse-play? Roaring laughter, huge, rude and somewhat vacant, as that of the Norse gods over their ale at Yule time—as if the face of the Sphinx were to wrinkle itself in laughter, or the fabulous Houyhnms themselves were there to mock in their peculiar fashion.
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> His Majesty at length gave Gundling a wine-cask duly figured—'painted black, with a white cross'—which was to stand in his room as *memento mori*, and be his coffin. It stood for ten years, Gundling often sitting to write in it—a good screen against draughts. And the poor monster was actually buried in this Cask, Fassmann pronouncing some funeral oration, and the orthodox clergy uttering, from the distance, only a mute groan. 'The Herr Baron Von Gundling was a man of many dignities, of much Book-learning—a man of great memory,' admits Fassmann, 'but of no judgment,' insinuates he, '*looking* for THE JUDGMENT (*expectans judicium*),' says Fassmann, with a pleasant wit. Fassmann succeeded to all the emoluments and honors, but did not hold them; preferred to run away before long; and after him came one and the other, whom the reader is not to be troubled with here. Enough if the patient reader have seen a little into that background of Friedrich Wilhelm's existence, and, for the didactic part, have caught up his real views or instincts upon Spiritual Phosphorescence, or Stupidity grown Vocal, which are much sounder than most of us suspect."

Of much writing like this does the first volume of the *Life of Frederick the Great* abound; but it is not of the life of the great man, but of his father. The volume opens more gravely, beginning with a Proem, which gives us a view of *Vater Fritz* as he was last seen, near four-score years ago, sauntering on the terraces of Sans Souci, with his unblackened boots, and the breast of his old blue coat covered with brown Spanish snuff. CARLYLE has a fearfully bad opinion of the Eighteenth Century, of which his hero was one of the great figures. Notwithstanding there were Washingtons and Napoleons figuring in this Century, and the American and French Revolutions occurred in it, CARLYLE has an utter loathing and contempt for it. "A century so opulent in accumulated falsities—sad opulence descending on it by inheritance, always at compound interest, and always largely increased by fresh acquirement on such immensity of standing capital—opulent in that bad way as never Century was before." To him the Eighteenth Century has nothing grand in it, except that grand universal suicide, named French Revolution, by which it terminated its most worthless existence with at least one worthy act—setting fire to its old home and self, and giving up in flames and volcanic explosions in a truly memorable manner. The Revolution on the other side of the Atlantic, and the creation of a new nation, he does not regard as worth mentioning. In the Proem, we have a glimpse of FRIEDRICH as he was last seen on earth, and the author's views on the nature of his own mission, and the difficulties which he has to encounter—related in a kind of enraged Carlylean manner, very amusing and not by any means uninstructive.

We then have a brief history of the birth of FRIEDRICH, and, in Book the Second, we begin at the beginning, with a history of the House of Brandenburg and the Hohenzollerns, commencing A. D. 928, when HENRY the Fowler, marching across the frozen bogs, took possession of Brannifor, a chief fortress of the Wends, which is the first mention in human history of the place now called Brandenburg. What follows until we arrive at the strange times of FRIEDRICH WILHELM, with his regiment of giants and his Tobacco Parliament, is all comparatively grave historical narrative, exhibiting a wonderful compactness of style, brilliant descriptive powers, and vast erudition.

In Book IV., after passing through the histories of the Hohenzollern, from HENRY the Fowler, ALBERT the Bear, the Bavarian Kürfurts, and Luxemburgh Kürfurts, 'the Margraves, and the Burggrafs, we come to the actual hero of the history, though but little is seen of him, for the rest of the volume is devoted to his father, and the grotesque, rotten windbags and ghastly shows by which he is surrounded.

It was a great misfortune in the days of King FRIEDERICH WILHELM to be seven feet high, for every man of that altitude was sure of being pressed into the Potsdam Regiment. The recruiters of his Majesty were on the constant look-out for giants, and wherever or whenever they found one they bagged him and brought him to their master, without regard to the cost or consequences. And this hunt for giants led his Prussian Majesty into a multitude of scrapes, which it was not easy to be free from.

> "Bürgermeisters of small towns have been carried off; in one case, 'a rich merchant in Madeeburg,' whom it cost a large sum to get free again. Prussian recruiters hover about barracks, parade-grounds, in foreign countries, and if they see a tall soldier (the Dutch have had instances, and are indignant at them,) will persuade him to desert—to make for the country where soldier-merit is understood, and a tall fellow of parts will get his pair of colors in no time.
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> But the highest stretch of their art was probably that done on the Austrian Ambassador—tall Herr von Bentenrieder—tallest of diplomatists; whom Fassmann, till the Fair of St. Germain, had considered the tallest of men. Bentenrieder was on his road as Kaiser's Embassador to George I., in those Congress of Cambrai times, serenely journeying on, when, near by Halberstadt, his carriage broke. Carriage takes some time in mending; the tall diplomatic Herr walks on, will stretch his long legs, catch a glimpse of the town withal, till they get it ready again. And now, at some guard-house of the place, a Prussian officer inquires, not too reverently of a nobleman without carriage, 'Who are you?' 'Well,' answered he, smiling, 'I am *Botschafter* (message-bearer) from his Imperial Majesty. And who may you be that ask?' 'To the guard-house with us!' whither he is marched accordingly. 'Kaiser's messenger, why not?' Being a most tall, handsome man, this Kaiser's *Botschafter*, striding along on foot here, the Guard-house officials have decided to keep him, to teach him Prussian drill exercise, and are thrown into a singular quandary when his valets and suite come up, full of alarm dissolving into joy, and call him 'Excellenz!'
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> Tall Herr von Bentenrieder accepted the prostrate apology of these Guard-house officials; but he naturally spoke of the matter to George I., whose patience, often fretted by complaints on that head, seems to have taken fire at this transcendent instance of Prussian insolency. In consequence of this adventure, he commenced, says Pöllnitz, a system of decisive measures—of reprisals even, and of altogether peremptory minatory procedures, to clear Hanover of this nuisance, and to make it cease in very fact, and not in promise and profession merely. These were the first rubs Queen Sophie met with in pushing on the Double Marriage, and sore rubs they were, though she at last got over them. Coming on the back of that fine Charlottenburg visit, almost within year and day, and directly in the teeth of such friendly aspects and prospects, this conduct on the part of his Britannic Majesty much grieved and angered Friedrich Wilhelm, and, in fact, involved him in considerable practical troubles.
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> For it was the signal of a similar set of loud complaints and menacing remonstrances (with little twinges of fulfillment here and there) from all quarters of Germany; a tempest of trouble and public indignation rising everywhere, and raining in upon Friedrich Wilhelm and this unfortunate hobby of his. No riding of one's poor hobby in peace henceforth. Friedrich Wilhelm always answered, what was only superficially the fact, that *he* knew nothing of these violences and acts of ill-neighborship; he, a just King, was sorrier than any man to hear of them, and would give immediate order that they should end. But they always went on again much the same, and never did end. I am sorry a just King, led astray by his hobby, answers thus what is only superficially the fact; but it seems he cannot help it; his hobby is too strong for him, regardless of curb and bridle in this instance. Let us pity a man of genius mounted on so ungovernable a hobby, leaping the barriers in spite of his best resolutions. Perhaps the poetic temperament is more liable to such morbid biases, influxes of imaginative crotchet, and mere folly that cannot be cured? Friedrich Wilhelm never would or could dismount from his hobby; but he rode him under much sorrow henceforth—under showers of anger and ridicule—contumelious words and procedures, as it were *saxa et fæces*, battering round him to a heavy extent, the rider a victim of tragedy and Farce both at once."

We can hardly agree with one of the reviewers of this most extraordinary volume, that it is not a book calculated for post-prandial reading. There could not be a better one for indolent leisure, as it does not demand continuous perusal, but may be opened anywhere with a certainty of lighting upon something strange, quaint and amusing. There is no abatement of the old Carlylean strength, or humor, or quaintness, with which the reading world is already so familiar, which so many have tried in vain to imitate, and which still remains unique and impossible to all but their inventor and master.

Man Upon the Sea, is the very comprehensive and appropriate title of Mr. FRANK B. GOODRICH'S history of maritime adventures from the days of Noah down to the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic cable. Into this compact history, which forms a handsome volume of 560 pages, full of good illustrations, the author has contrived to condense a wonderful amount of entertaining information on the subject of the sea. The narrative of man's achievements upon the ocean also comprises a history of the art of shipbuilding from the scriptural account of the construction of the Ark, down to an exact account of the building of the *Great Eastern*, which still lies a magnificent failure in the Thames. A narrative which comprises a history of commerce from the days when King Solomon's ships traded to Ophir, to the time when Commodore PERRY made his treaty with Japan, must necessarily be but a hop, skip and a jump from one era to another, yet so well does Mr. GOODRICH understand the art of seizing the salient points of his subject, that no one will feel the want of a fuller or a more minute narrative of events. As there is a good deal of truth in all well-preserved legends, Mr. GOODRICH has done well to embody in his authentic history all the great romantic fictions of the sea, from those of DEUCALION and PYRRHO down to the *Flying Dutchman* and the *Hand of Satan upon the Sea of Darkness*. Science has now so far outstripped fiction that the imagination has yielded the ocean to mechanical skill, and nothing more wonderful or exciting can be demanded than what the daily achievements of man make us familiar with. *Man Upon the Sea* is published by LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

Self-Made Men. By CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR. A neat volume of 558 pages has just been published by HARPER & BROTHERS. It contains compactly-written biographies of 62 men "who have all attained eminence in spite of adverse circumstances of birth and fortune." Although the number of individuals who might be considered entitled to a place in such a collection could be easily quadrupled, yet we have no right to exact more from the author than he has chosen for his purpose. Many of his subjects are yet living, and none of them are more remote from the present time than GEORGE FOX. In arranging his materials, Mr. SEYMOUR has paid no regard whatever to chronology, but has, doubtless, followed his own convenience, which, in such a miscellaneous collection, was probably the best rule to follow. General JACKSON has the honor of taking the lead, and GEORGE STEPHENSON closes the gallery. AMOS LAWRENCE, HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSSEN and ANTHONY WAYNE stand side by side with Sir WILLIAM PHIPS and DANIEL BOONE. The subjects are well chosen and ably treated; Mr. SEYMOUR'S style is the pure English narrative, in which some of the greatest works that enrich our literature are written. He is not a partisan, and it would be difficult to discover in any of the biographies in his volumes a tinge of prejudice, or even of enthusiasm; the object he aims at is apparently to give the exact truth and to omit nothing necessary to the full appreciation of his subject. In giving the lives of men who have attained eminence in spite of birth and fortune, we think it would have been as well to give an account of the lives of those men who have rendered themselves illustrious by devotion to the useful arts who might have ranked among the great by virtue of their birth and rank. We do not see why such men as the Marquis of WORCESTER should be excluded from the ranks of self-made men, and the Duke of BRIDGEWATER is most certainly as remarkable an example of a man overcoming the disadvantages of fortune as his Engineer BRINDLEY, whom Mr. SEYMOUR has very properly put in his Valhalla.

Bitter Sweet—a Poem—by J. G. HOLLAND, published by SCRIBNER, is an original American poem, or rather an original New-England poem, for it is as distinctly the product of New-England, as BURNS' poems are of Scotland, or MOORE'S of Ireland; and, notwithstanding that we are now and then reminded of BROWNING and LONGFELLOW, the poem of *Bitter Sweet* is altogether original in manner, and so peculiar in construction that it would require much more space to give an adequate idea of it than we can bestow upon it. We are first presented with a "Picture," in blank-verse, of a wild Winter night in New-England; then we have, in the same style, a description of the "Persons" of the poem, followed by a Prelude and two songs. The songs do not strike us as felicitous compositions, the first one commences in this appalling manner:

"The day is quenched, and the sun is fled;
God has forgotten the world!
The moon is gone, and the stars are dead!
God has forgotten the world!"

The commencement of the second is rather more hopeful, but not more lyrical:

"Day will return with a fresher boon;
God will remember the world!
Night will come with a newer moon;
God will remember the world!"

Having passed through these rather unpromising portals, we come to the "First Movement," in which "the question is stated and argued." This is colloquial and partly in rhyme and partly in blank-verse. Then we have the "First Episode," the "Second Movement," and the "Second Episode," the "Third Movement," and "L'Envoy." It would be difficult to give an extract which would be a fair example of the style of *Bitter Sweet*, or to give an analysis of the story. The following, however, will show what the author is capable of doing in a certain way, a way which he has most certainly not learned from any of the recognized poets of the present day:

SECOND EPISODE.

LOCALITY—*The Kitchen*.

PRESENT—Joseph, Samuel, Rebekah, and other children.

THE QUESTION ILLUSTRATED BY STORY.

JOSEPH.

Have we not had "Button-Button" enough,
And "Forfeits," and all such silly stuff?

SAMUEL.

Well, we were playing "Blind-Man's-Buff"
Until you fell, and rose in a huff,
And declared the game was too rude and rough.
Poor boy! What a pity he isn't tough!

ALL.

Ha! ha! ha! what a pretty boy!
Papa's delight, and mamma's joy!
Wouldn't he like to go to bed,
And have a cabbage-leaf on his head?

JOSEPH.

Laugh, if you like to! Laugh till you're gray;
But I guess you'd laugh another way
If you'd hit your toe, and fallen like me,
And cut a bloody gash in your knee,
And bumped your nose and bruised your shin,
Tumbling over the rolling-pin
That rolled to the floor in the awful din
That followed the fall of the row of tin
That stood upon the dresser.

SAMUEL.

Guess again—dear little guesser!
You wouldn't catch this boy lopping his wing,
Or whining over anything.
So stir your stumps,
Forget your bumps,
Get out of your dumps,
And up and at it again;
For the clock is striking ten,
And Ruth will come pretty soon and say,
"Go to your beds
You sleepy heads!"
So—quick! What shall we play?

REBEKAH.

I wouldn't play any more,
For Joseph is tired and sore
With his fall upon the floor.

ALL.

Then he shall tell a story.

JOSEPH.

About old Mother Morey?

ALL.

No! Tell us another.

JOSEPH.

About my brother?

REBEKAH.

Now, Joseph, you shall be good,
And do as you'd be done by;
We didn't mean to be rude
When you fell and begun to cry;
We wanted to make you forget your pain;
But it frets you, and we'll not laugh again.

JOSEPH.

Well, if you'll all sit still,
And not be frisking about
Nor utter a whisper till
You've heard my story out,
I'll tell you a tale as weird
As ever you heard in your lives,
Of a man with a long blue beard,
And the way he treated his wives.

ALL.

Oh, that will be nice!
We'll be still as mice.

Books Received.

Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy. Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, Designed for Academies and High Schools. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Collins' Paragraph Edition of the New Testament. New-York: COLLINS & BROTHER.

The New Testament Translated from the Original Greek, with Chronological Arrangement of the Sacred Books, and Improved Division of Chapters and Verses. By LEICESTER AMBROSE SAWYER. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

A Practical and Complete German Grammar. By A. DONIA. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

First Principles of Physics; Or, Natural Philosophy. Designed for the use of Schools and Colleges. By BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR., Philadelphia.

The Harvest and the Reapers. Home Work for All, and How to Do It. By HARVEY NEWCOMB. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

Bethlehem and Bethlehem School. By C. B. MORTIMER. New-York: STANFORD & DELISSER.

The Sabbath Hymn Book. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

Inquiries and Suggestions in Regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God. By ALBERT BARNES. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

Dolce Far Niente. By JOHN R. TAIT. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Total Rout of the Democracy—Gov. Banks' Gain, 25,000—Details.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858.

The election of yesterday was very exciting in and around Boston, but everywhere else in the State it was a dull affair. Our city vote was 14,577, or 2,594 behind that of 1856; and if all the State had voted at the same rate, the total vote would have been 149,000, or more. Mostly, Boston is less active than other places, and throws smaller votes, but this time she has been active, and wore the palm. The vote is ridiculously small, only about 114,000, or 90,000 behind the entire of the men in the State who are legal voters. This shows an indifference to politics as they are, from which much can be prophesied by those who are partial to prophesying. The vote is 15,000 less than that of last year, 54,000 less than that of 1856, and nearly 30,000 less than it was in 1851, when our population was nearly 200,000 less than it is now, and when the election was purely local in its character and objects. Certainly this is an astonishing state of things.

The votes for Governor, in round numbers, will foot up as follows:

Banks	66,000
Beach	37,000
Lawrence	12,000

The difference from this will not be large. Governor BANKS has some 6,000 more votes than he had in '57, and his plurality of that year is converted into a majority. Then the majority against him was over 8,000; now he has 17,000 majority. This is good fortune enough for one day. Mr. BEACH has increased his vote 6,000. Mr. LAWRENCE gets less than one-third the vote cast for Gov. GARDNER in '57. It is a pity that so good a man allowed his name to be used.

The Congressional elections are, as it was supposed they would be, all one way. The Republicans not only elect all their men, but they elect them by majorities in ten districts, the exception being the Fourth District, where they have a large plurality, but the majority is against them. There was no fight in any of the districts, except over two, Nos. 4 and 5. Mr. BURLINGAME got 430 plurality in No. 5, and 423 majority, which shows that the Democrats had good grounds for believing they were to be victorious, as they would have been if they had not been guilty of the supreme folly of getting Ex-Governor GARDNER to make a speech for them. That not only sent many Americans over to BURLINGAME, who previously had had no idea of supporting him, but it caused many of the Irish to refrain from voting for Colonel HEARD, as they could not understand *how* it was that GARDNER was supporting a Democrat. A more singular blunder than that perpetrated by the Democrats I have rarely known in politics. Up to the last, the Democrats, including the candidate himself, were confident of victory. A great deal of money has changed hands in consequence of this election, and the Democrats enjoy the satisfaction of paying the cost of their own defeat. They expended more than $30,000 in the district, and meant the Republicans should pay it; but fortune frowned upon their design, and they do not eat, but are eaten. Some of them have had their bones picked very closely. One man lost [illegible] which is a pretty sum to win, but the "parting [illegible] of the payer must be much like those grins which we see in the "Dance of Death."

The State Senate will contain 37 Republicans and *three* Democrats, two of the latter being from Boston; the third is General BUTLER, of Lowell, whose success is pleasing even to his foes, so necessary is it that some learned lawyer should be in the next Senate to take charge of the revised laws. The impression is that the Senate is strong only in the sense that woman is said to be strong—in its weakness. There are half a dozen able men in it, and nearly three dozen gentlemen of the Tom Noddy school. Mr. PARKER, of Worcester, triumphed over both Democrats and bolters at home, and against the music of the "officious" organ abroad. Colonel PARKER, of Norfolk, was handsomely chosen. The two PARKERS, Mr. ROBINSON, of Berkshire; Mr. BROOKS, of Concord; and General BUTLER, will be the leading Senators. Dr. PHELPS, also a man of talent, from Suffolk, is expected to be President of the Senate.

The House of Representatives will probably stand 200 Republicans, and 40 opposition men of "all sorts," Democrats and Americans. I do not hear of the choice of any Whigs, possibly because the people were not advised of the resurrection of that glorious old organization, which is more to be respected in death than some other parties are in life. Mr. WINTHROP got 25 votes for Representative, though he came out in a letter a supporter of Colonel HEARD at the last moment. That is about the Whig strength in Massachusetts, slightly exaggerated, perhaps, in consequence of the exalted state of opinion here, but on the whole tolerably reliable.

There were some superior men chosen Representatives. General CUSHING keeps the place he filled so well at the last session, from Newburyport, and will be eminently serviceable in the work of legal revision. Is it not strange that in both House and Senate the great Republican Party of Massachusetts should be indebted for legal assistance to the principal members of the "crushed out" Democracy? But so it is, Republicanism not being over-fond of able men, just as Mr. Barnaby Palms was not fond of eggs that were over-fresh. Mr. GRIFFIN, who is chosen from Malden, is a very talented man, and inferior to General CUSHING in nothing but experience and years; and I suspect the General would gladly exchange all his experience, and the acquirements of twenty years, to be as young as Mr. GRIFFIN. Among the other principal Republicans elected are Mr. UPHAM, of Salem; Mr. WELLS, of Greenfield; Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Roxbury; Mr. HALE, of Boston; and Mr. RUTTER, of Waltham. Mr. HALE will be chosen Speaker, it is unanimously said.

The Republican candidates for local officers are, so far as I know, all elected,—but nobody cares much about such things, as we are, to use Mr. BURLINGAME'S sublime phrase last night, troubled only concerning "the triumph of a sublime principle."

The American Party, or Know-Nothing faction, as we now call it, is dead, and died so poor that even our coroners do not think the corpse worth "sitting an." It showed a great deal of bad feeling in its last hours, and is spoken evilly of even in death by its last associates, the Democrats. The coalitions between the Democrats and Know-Nothings, upon which much reliance was placed in the legislative elections, come so near to nothing, that they might as well be called so, in their fruits.

To sum up, we have beaten the Democrats terribly, and annihilated the Know-Nothings. Now we can rest for a time, and get up strength for a little private bickering. THYME.

Our Naval Officers and the Officers of the British Ship Valorous.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of the 2d inst. some very just remarks upon the complaints made by the *Albion* of the lack of hospitality on the part of the citizens of New-York towards the officers of Her British Majesty's ship *Valorous*. It is also stated in that paper that from the Navy came only an invitation to dine, fixed for a day subsequent to that when it was well known the vessel was to sail. This is an error on the part of the *Albion*, which I beg you will correct.

Immediately on the arrival of the *Valorous*, the civilities and services of the port were offered by the commandant of the station, and soon after the officers of the station called in a body to pay their respects. They found Captain ALDHAM and several of his officers absent from the ship, on a visit to Niagara, and, upon ascertaining the probable day of their return, invitations were sent to an entertainment, to be given on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, which was declined, on the ground of their approaching departure, which, however, did not take place for several days after the period indicated for the entertainment. The reasons for declining the invitation were, doubtless, the uncertainty of their movements, for the ship being at the disposition of Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY required her officers to allow a large margin in their engagements.

It was the honest intention of the officers of this station to show the gentlemen of the *Valorous* every attention in their power, and to endeavor to reciprocate the kind hospitality that has always been extended to those of our ships that have visited England; and it is painful for us to see our good intentions so much misconstrued. A NAVAL OFFICER.

Statistics of Schools and Education in the Several European States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statements may be interesting to persons desirous of knowing something of the condition of the Old World in regard to Education:

In France the number of primary schools in 1843, was 59,838; the number of normal colleges for the instruction of teachers, was 96, and the number of teachers actually engaged in instruction, 75,535; and as the population in France amounted to 34,230,178, it follows that there was in that year, 1 primary school for every 558 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 446 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 356,564 inhabitants.

In the same year there was in Prussia, 1 primary school for every 653 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 662 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 377,300 inhabitants.

Berlin, (the capital of Prussia,) with about 32,000 inhabitants, has 264 public primary schools.

Rome, with a population of 158,672 souls, has 372 public primary schools, and 482 teachers.

In the Kingdom of Bavaria, (Catholic,) in the year 1846, there was 1 teacher for every 508 inhabitants; 1 primary school for every 603 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 550,000 inhabitants.

In the Kingdom of Saxony, (Protestant, with Catholic King,) there was in 1843, 1 primary school for every 900 inhabitants; 1 teacher for every 588 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 214,975 inhabitants.

In the Duchy of Baden, (Catholic, with Protestant Government,) in the year 1841, there was 1 primary School for every 1,700 inhabitants; 1 normal college for every 500,000 inhabitants.

In 1842 the population of the Austrian Empire, including Lombardy, but excluding Hungary, was 25,304,152. For this population 20,293 primary schools had been founded; that is, one primary school for every 1,247 inhabitants, besides 11,140 repetition or evening class schools. For these 20,293 primary schools, 41,609 teachers had been appointed and salaried, each of these teachers having obtained a certificate of competence before being allowed to officiate as an instructor of youth. There was, therefore, in 1842, about one teacher for every 600 inhabitants in the whole Empire of Austria, excluding Hungary, and rather more than 2 teachers, on the average, to every primary school. Of children there were who ought to attend school, 249,326; of those who actually attended day Schools, 244,032; of those who attended the repetition schools, 108,399. Total number attending day and repetition schools, 352,430.

Mr. KAY, an intelligent man on this subject, says:

"Vast as the efforts are which the German and Swiss States are making to educate their people, the great and minutely considered system of public education, which is now in operation throughout every commune in France, rivals them in comprehensiveness, efficiency and liberality, and in the completeness and well-considered nature of its details."

France expends annually for the promotion of popular education £2,000,000 (two million) sterling, while England expends only £120,000, (one hundred and twenty thousand!) France has 59,838 elementary schools conducted under the auspices of the Government—England and Wales, with about half her population, has only 4,000!—that is, of normal schools, 12 to 92 in France, and not much more than one-sixth of her fair quota of primary schools.

Mr. KAY further says.

"It has been calculated that there are at present in England and Wales nearly eight millions of persons who cannot read and write. Of all the children in England and Wales between the ages of five and fourteen, more than one-half are not attending any school. Even of the class of farmers there are great numbers who cannot read and write. Of the teachers who are officiating in many of the village schools, there are many who cannot read and write correctly, and who know very little of the Bible, which they profess to explain to their scholars.

Very many of our town schools are held in small and unventilated cellars or garrets, where the health of the children is seriously impaired. If we except only the worst part of the *dame schools*, we have not even then one-half as many school buildings as we require for the present number of our population, and very few of our school-rooms are properly supplied with maps, books, or school apparatus.

In the kingdom of Holland there are only two normal schools to 2,000,000 inhabitants."

SAMUEL LAING, Esq., (a Scotch Presbyterian gentleman,) says:

"In Catholic Germany, in France, and even in Italy, the education of the common people, in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted, by the clerical body, as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and they might perhaps retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they, too, are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is, in reality, not only not repressed, but is encouraged, by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands, and ably used. In every street in Rome, for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 158,678 souls, has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers, and 14,000 children attending them. Has Edinburg so many schools for the education of these classes? I doubt it. Berlin, with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome has also her University, with an average attendance of 660 students; and the Papal States, with a population of two and a half millions, contain seven Universities. Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions, has but seven."

Spain, notwithstanding the unsettled political condition of the country for nearly half a century, has done much for the education of the masses through Common Schools.

Mr. S. T. WALLIS, in his work says:

"By the Constitution of 1812, the education of the people was made obligatory on the Government. Title 10 provided that primary schools should be opened in all the towns of the realm, and that Universities and other institutions for instruction in literature, science and the arts, should be established wherever it might be found expedient. * * * * The appropriations called for by the budget of 1850 dedicated nearly $750,000 to the branch of instruction alone. Exclusive of private establishments of all classes there are 10 Universities and 49 Institutes under the direction of the Government. The primary and other schools through the whole Kingdom reach the number of about 16,000. * * * * By the best statistical estimates, it appears that in 1850 the number of pupils in the public schools alone, (exclusive of the Universities and Institutes,) was in the proportion of one to 17 of the whole population."

This estimate does not probably take into the account the great number of parochial and other charitable schools conducted by religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods which are very numerous in all Catholic countries.

I submit these statements from good authority to show that the nations of Europe, even the most Catholic, are not so indifferent to the subject of Education as they are sometimes represented.

JUSTITIA.

Peasant-Life in Germany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Nov. 2 contains a review of Miss JOHNSON'S work of the above title and some extracts from the same. As you consider it a work of much importance, you will allow me a small space in your valuable paper for a few comments.

Miss J. went to Germany without the least knowledge of the German language and German character, and, while there, she had to study both. She stayed a year and a half, and, we may safely presume, that it took her at least a year before she could command a sufficient knowledge of the language to enable her fully to understand the import of conversations. Before that time (and *always* when dialects were spoken) she must have been liable to misconceptions, and, to counterbalance this, must have been the more inquisitive. Now, you know that very inquisitive people are a great bore, and are frequently told the very reverse of truth. Hence the ridiculous story that in Hesse-Cassel women are still "bought and sold," (in this case certainly Miss J. has been "sold,") or that the morals of the women in Germany are so shockingly bad. "A young girl *told*" her that in a village called Winkle, out of 300 girls of 14 or 16 years of age who were to be confirmed, only 16 could be admitted, "all the others were, at this early age, fallen women." Her informant (the chances are that she was also a fallen woman) did not state whether sickliness or extraordinary homeliness prevented the virtuous five per cent. from falling. If there are 300 girls of the age mentioned, we may assume the number of inhabitants to be 10,000, and there is not one village in Germany that has half so many!

It was Miss J.'s happy lot to find out the way wet nurses are made, and the law that indirectly forces a woman to be "first a mother," then a wife. Why did she not name those "provinces at the North" unknown to other writers? Where is that "little town of Goar" that so obstinately adhered these three hundred years to the custom of collecting "the young girls upon an open platz and put them up for sale?" Perhaps somebody related the plot of "Martha, or the Fair at Richmond" and was misunderstood by Miss J., or somebody treated to a hoax as sorely as Mr. ARROWSMITH was. Why was she only "told" such things, and did not witness them herself? The truth is, Miss J., to the contrary notwithstanding, that the women in Germany are, through all classes, as virtuous as elsewhere, and if there be scandal once in a while, it can only not be healed over as easily as here by a marriage.

Miss J. sneers at "the home of arts;" but, happily, better judges have spoken before her.

The people at Munich "have not the least idea of comfort." But how can they feel the want of it? How can they be "ashamed of the best accommodations they can offer?" Their dislike "to invite strangers to enter their doors" may be dictated by prudence—to keep of people inquisitive or unknown to them.

Your critic attaches much importance to this work; yet he complains of "some confusion in her descriptions," and of a "neglect to state to what localities they apply." Suppose a German blue-stocking should depict a family of Connecticut blue-noses without giving the locality, the German reader would be free to apply it to a backwoodsman's, Southern planter's family, or one of the F. F. V.'s. Such descriptions mislead, and are worse than valueless. After all that the writer says of the immorality of German women, she is "ready to say, 'Good speed,' to every ship-load that sails across the water," not minding the corrupting influences they must necessarily have upon the morals of American society.

Surely, I shall add this book to my library—not as an acquisition, but as a curiosity. TEUTON.

The Great Gambling-House in Washington—A Senator Breaking the Bank.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1858.

One of the most celebrated and successful sportsmen of this or any other country was buried in this city on Sunday week. The occasion of his death affords me an opportunity of giving your readers a sketch of the man and a description of his gaming-house. Let it serve as a warning, not as an example.

He had been a resident of Washington some fifteen or twenty years, during which period he amassed great wealth by gambling; or, to use the mild and honest language of the avenue, "he realized an ample fortune out of the successful operations of his house!" His "house" being the most elegant, and his bank the most weighty and substantial in the country, it has been for years the fashionable and fascinating resort of wealthy planters, fast Congressmen, aspiring diplomats, and ambitious sportsmen from every part of the world. For many years past he has lived in the most luxuriant style, having, like a certain other rich man, "been clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day." In person he was above the medium size, fat and sleek, of pleasing address, and a generous disposition; exhibiting in his general deportment to strangers the characteristics of a well-fed, good-natured clergyman rather than those of a heartless, unrelenting gambler.

His reputation for generosity was widely established. If a college was to be endowed, a church built, or private charities to be dispensed, his was sure to be among the most munificent of the donations. His wife, now a widow, was of good parentage; a woman of rare beauty and accomplishments, possessing social qualities which, combined with the dazzling allurements of wealth, insured her troops of admirers and courtezans. Rolling along the avenue in her magnificent equipage, which far exceeds in richness and style that of the President of the United States, or that of any other gentleman in Washington, she looked a very queen—being quite undisturbed by any thought that her presence sent a dagger to scores of hearts, whose patrimony, unlawfully obtained, had contributed to her enjoyment, in the same proportion that its loss had added to the woes and wretchedness of the beholder.

His "establishment" was upon Pennsylvania-avenue, between the National Hotel and the Capitol. Let us approach and look at it.

You enter by a door of variegated stained glass, which, by gas light, reflects all the colors of the rainbow. Ascending a flight of stairs you reach a door, pull the bell, and instantly a small aperture opens, and you are greeted with a pair of red eyes and a double row of ivory, set in black, which nominally belong to Sambo, but which, in fact, are the property of the proprietor. A glance suffices. You have filled Sambo's eye and are deemed passable. The door is at once opened and you are ushered into the ante-room—the vestibule of hell! This room is not large, but elegantly appointed—the chief attraction being the sideboard, which is of solid marble and white as Diana's breast. Here are arranged in long and glistening columns decanters of cut glass, sparkling like brilliants, filled with the choicest nectar, and blushing to the very necks with the glowing vintage of the olden time. If you pass this rubicon without tasting its sparkling but dangerous waters, it is not from any dearth of hospitality on the part of your persuasive host. The spacious "Sporting hall" is now visible. The floor is covered with carpeting from the Orient, of immense cost and marvellous beauty. The walls are adorned with superb paintings of the old masters and the new, while pendent from the windows hang curtains of embroidered lace, covered with golden tapestry of Oriental magnificence; with mirrors of mammoth size reflecting your form and features from a score of glistening embrasures. Along the hall, at convenient distances are ranged circular tables of polished rosewood, around which are seated number of thoughtful, anxious, dark-visaged men, who heed you not—their eyes having another and stronger attraction. One would naturally suppose this to be a theatre for jests, drollery and song, or bachanalian revelings, or pugilistic encounters. Far from it. On the contrary, all is hushed, silent and sepulchral.

"No real voice or sound,
Within those cheerless walls are found."

You are oppressed with the fearful stillness and awful silence which pervades the place. A laugh, a joke, or even a curse would be a sensible relief. But you hear nothing of this. An occasional long breath or half-subdued sigh is all that tells the ear that these mad devotees are possessed of lungs and life.

An hour's inspection satisfies your curiosity, and you are about taking your departure when a soft hand taps you on the shoulder, and a low voice: "Please don't leave, Sir, supper will be ready in a few minutes." At precisely 10½ o'clock the doors of the dining hall are thrown open and "supper's ready," proclaims an immediate armistice between the combatants, and invites to a more healthy and rational duty. The long tables groan beneath their burden of gold and silver plate, and the heaps of delicacies which surmount and adorn them. Here are venison from the brown forests of Maine, turkeys from the broad savannahs of the West, canvass-backs from the placid Potomac, trout from Superior, and salmon from the St. Johns; together with fruits, flowers and wines for every taste and from every clime.

The repast over, you are permitted, with a patronizing invitation, to "call again," to make your retreat to the open air, there to thank heaven that you are not a worshipper within this magnificent yet cheerless abode.

One night's work, a few days previous to the close of the last session, made sad havoc among the coffers of this den. It is said that a distinguished Senator won on that night $180,000, which broke the bank and caused a temporary suspension. A new house, however, was soon purchased by him, and was magnificently decorated, when the "king of terrors," the great unbeaten and unchallenged, stepped in and closed the game of life forever. FAUST.

Law Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 5.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 386, 1944, 2802, 2662, 3764, 3936, 4217, 4767, 4866, 4882, 4792, 4879, 4902, 4947, 4946, 4973, 5021, 5221, 5257, 5061, 5337, 5435, 5493, 5601, 5546, 5567, 5647, 5857, 5871, 5522. *Part II.*—Nos. 2394, 1894, 1370, 568, 1342, 1862, 2042, 2044, 2204, 856, 2464, 1690, 1242, 2016, 2310, 1872, 2336, 1062, 2540, 180, 1224, 4792, 1924, 1650, 2778, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2490, 2492, 826, 2466, 2496, 2500, 2502, 2568, 2510, 2512.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 26, 509, 908½, 1909, 15, 1913, 1916, 1918, 1681, 501, 1632, 1755. *Part II.*—Nos. 1825, 1839, 1868, 1885, 1275, 1887, 1880, 1891, 1896, 1697, 1746, 1689, 1905, 1906, 1908.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Indicted Men of the Slaver Haidee.—Since the escape of Macomber, the mate of the ship *Haidee*, that was sunk off Montauk Point several weeks ago, the examination in his case, and that of the others charged with him with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, has not been continued before United States Commissioner White. But as they had all been indicted for piracy, the continuance of the examination was not a matter of special importance. This morning three of the crew were brought before the Court and arraigned. Mr. Joachimssen, their counsel, objected to the proceedings, on the ground that when the Court ordered a remission of the indictments, it being a capital offence, the defendants were not in Court. The Judge ordered the objection to be filed for future decision, pending that the defendants pleaded not guilty. They will not be tried until Judge Nelson is present, which will be about three weeks hence.

SUPREME COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—MANDAMUS.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice CLERKE granted a peremptory *mandamus* against A. V. Stout, County Treasurer, requiring him to pay McSpedon & Baker the sum of $35,865 60, for work done under the direction of the Commissioners of Records. On the motion Ex-Judge Edmonds appeared for McSpedon & Baker, and Richard Busteed, Esq., Counsel for the Corporation, appeared for Mr. Stout. Mr. Busteed stated to the Court that the County Treasurer had been called on by Supervisor Blunt, with a request that the paper served on him should be sent to Mr. Whiting, but that he (Busteed) had notified Mr. Stout that he must have the papers. That Mr. Stout, being nervous about offending Mr. Blunt, and having a wholesale fear of the legal adviser of the City before his eyes, had resorted to the innocent deception of leaving the papers where Mr. Busteed could find them. He said he appeared for Mr. Stout, and that he could not discover any legal reason why the motion should not be granted. The Judge was of like mind and the peremptory *mandamus* was granted.

ANOTHER JUROR WHO DON'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

This morning the case of the American Hair Company against Charles Fagg, was tried and given to the Jury. After they had been out a short time, they returned and announced that eleven agreed, but that the twelfth was a German, who could not speak English, and did not understand the evidence.

The Court ordered the case to be tried again.

Before Judge Clerke.

This morning the Judge delivered the following decisions and judgments:

Jacob Le Roy vs. *Robt. W. Lowber*.—I shall allow the attorney for the plaintiff to file his exceptions, which he could have made within ten days after notice of the judgment, under Section 268 of the Code, and by this section these could have been made only to decisions, matters of law, &c.

Jas. S. Libby et al. vs. *Wm. H. Adams*.—Case dismissed with costs.

Sarah M. Griffiths vs. *Edw'd M. Walton*.—Judgment for plaintiff for $100, with interest from Jan. 14, 1857.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP JOSEPH WALKER.

The case of Dodge and Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood and others, to recover $50,000 damages, alleged as having been sustained in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Wood, as Mayor, to allow them to fulfill their contract to raise the ship *Joseph Walker*, sunk in the East River, near the shore, the Jury having failed to agree, came up for a new trial this morning. The particulars of the case, as they appeared on the former trial, are familiar, and nothing new has as yet been elicited. It is probable that the case will occupy the Court several days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 4.

Before Justice Daly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE—NO ROOM FOR THE JURY.

The case of *Hugh Riley and Wife* vs. *Reuben W. Hener and W. Strutt*, was tried to-day. The complaint was assault and battery. It was alleged that the defendants had entered the premises of the plaintiffs by force of arms, and taken Mrs. Riley by the throat, and put her and the furniture out upon the street. The defence set up that the plaintiffs had not paid their rent, that a warrant of dispossession was regularly obtained, and that no more than necessary force was used. When the Jury were ready to retire, it was discovered that there was no room for them, and they were compelled to arrive at a verdict in a public place. They found for the defendants.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Before Judge Mullin.

Wm. D. Salisbury et al. vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This was an action upon a promissory note made by one Wm. Stebbins, and indorsed by Leland & Co. The defence was fraud in procuring the indorsement of Leland & Co., and that Salisbury and Arrowsmith knew it. The counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the indorsement was made without any consideration, and because it appeared from the evidence that the Lelands did not *deliver* the note after indorsing it, to the plaintiff. The Judge denied the motion, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for $718 68. A. B. Lawrence, Jr., and Geo. R. Thompson for plaintiff, and G. G. Sickles for defendants.

The Indictments Against Ex-Mayor Wood and the Common Council—Bail Given—Mayor Wood Makes a Speech.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Balcom.

This Court was crowded yesterday, in anticipation that ex-Mayor Wood and the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, indicted by the late Grand Jury for alleged misdemeanor in the matter of the grant of land in Fifty-fifth-street to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, would be present and offer bail. Mr. Wood, and most of the defendants, appeared in person; others were represented by counsel, ex-Judge Cowles and ex-Judge Dean. At the commencement of proceedings, ex-Mayor Wood thus addressed the Court:

If your Honor please, I am informed that the Grand Inquest has presented to this Court a bill of indictment against me for approving, while Mayor of this City, an ordinance of the Common Council proposing to lease to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum certain lands then in use by that institution, as a site for its building. I demand an immediate trial. As the act for which I am thus publicly censured was among the best performed by me, when Mayor, for the public good, I am desirous that the District-Attorney, under whose advice, I am told, the bill has been found, may have an opportunity to assail that act of mine. I am now ready for trial, and I shall show to your Honor and to the public that the lease referred to was not only in strict conformity with law and precedent, both that it is defensible on the ground of public economy and justice, and really liable to no objection except that which bigoted fanaticism always discovers in every act of liberality or justice to the followers of the Roman Catholic faith. As in this country the theory of our institutions which proscribes religious intolerance, covers the courts of law as well as the halls of Government, I am anxious that this first attempt to prostitute them for so base and so dangerous a purpose may be met and put down at the earliest moment.

The District-Attorney said he would take bail in each case, fixing the sum at $500 in personal recognizances only. The indicted parties at once proceeded to the Clerk's private office and entered into the required sureties. Wednesday next was set down as the day of trial.

Subsequently, the other parties against whom the indictments have been found, viz: Terence Farley, contractor in the Street Department; Charles Turner, Ex-Deputy Street Commissioner; Charles McNeil and Jacob W. Oakley, late Assessors in the Street Department, and Patrick Tracy, late Inspector in the same Department, appeared in Court to give bail. These parties are indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Corporation, in connection with a contract to regulate and flag Fifty-second-street. The indictment also charges that the defendants have given false certificates of sums of money due, with a view of defrauding the City Treasury. Mr. John Graham appeared as counsel for Messrs. McNeil and Tracy. The Judge fixed the bail of Tracy at $1,000, and that of the others at $2,500. Mr. Graham said he would be ready to try the cases early next week.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

JOHN S. BUSSING, Foreman.
Wm. A. Burtis, Jr., Samuel Bradhurst, Edward M. Banks,
Jas. L. Daunat, Alex. H. Dudley, Wm. Dumont,
Amos R. Eno, Calvin L. Goddard, J. Meech Henry,
Jas. M. Halstead, Ira Hutchinson, Robert Haydock,
Chas. H. Haswell, A. H. McDonald, Jr., John H. Mortimer,
Linus Scudder, J. Austin Stevens, Peter Votey,
James Campbell, Gilbert Oakley.

The oath having been administered, Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge, which was of unusual length. After referring to the points on which the statute requires the presiding Judge to charge. He said:

Your duty requires that you should at all times deal with and act upon legal testimony. You have no right to find an indictment upon mere affidavits or depositions, unless the same proof would be competent upon a trial before a petit jury. Nor should you put your finding upon information or hearsay—and least of all, upon suspicion—you are to hear the evidence for the prosecution, and taking the facts fairly and legally proved before you, you are to say whether they are sufficient to justify you in sending an individual to trial before a petit jury—or whether the latter would be justified in convicting him, should those facts be unexplained. It is not to be disguised that a presentment at your hands is a stigma upon the character of any person; and besides entailing the expense of a defence, it too often leaves the mark of sorrow upon the individual who is made the subject of an unjust accusation, involving other innocent and worthy persons in its calamitous results. On this point, I do not know that I can do better than repeat to you the remarks of one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, as reported in one of our daily papers, in lately charging a Grand Jury in this City. "The fact," remarked the learned Judge, "that many indictments are found without any just cause therefor is notorious. The facility with which indictments are procured against innocent persons is a very great evil. It induces evil-disposed persons to go to the Grand Jury room for the purpose of procuring indictments against those they hate, when they know that no conviction can be obtained on the indictments, if procured. It tends to bring Grand Juries into public contempt, and degrades the courts that have anything to do with them." You have a right to originate complaints for felonies and misdemeanors. In regard to the latter, notwithstanding the law of 1855, conferring exclusive jurisdiction upon them in the Court of Special sessions, except under certain circumstances, this Court still entertains the belief that that law cannot interfere with your cognizance of them. It is true this law has been recently adjudged to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals, (The People *vs.* McCann, 2d vol. Smith's Rep., 58,) but upon a ground not affecting the questions arising out of the section of the law extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions. The objections to this section still remain. The power to originate complaints, however, should be exercised with the greatest care. The spirit of our State legislation on this subject, is, that every person accused of crime should have a responsible prosecutor to look to for legal redress, if entitled to it, and that to prepare for trial in the event of an indictment being found against him, he should have the opportunity of confronting the complainant and his witnesses before a magistrate, in the form and under the sanction of a preliminary examination. When the Grand Jury itself turns accuser—indicts a man without any previous complaint to a magistrate—both these benefits or advantages are taken away from the accused. They are all-important to protect innocence, though they may sometimes subserve and screen guilt. Legal precedents are made and observed with reference to the interests of the innocent. That the guilty are benefited by them also, is no argument against them. An innocent person is less likely to know the evidence by which an accusation against him is to be sustained, than a guilty one. The latter is conscious of his offence, and must be of the means of proving it upon him. When innocence becomes the object of a conspiracy, founded in perjury, it is placed in the greatest jeopardy, stripped of the preliminary examination before a magistrate, which exposes (if it does not there defeat) the case for the prosecution. The rule the Court advises you to observe is, not to indict in the first instance, that is, without a previous complaint to a magistrate, unless the accused lives out of the State, and it is necessary to arrest him upon the requisition of the Governor of this State upon the Governor of the State where he is; or unless where it is necessary to prevent the statute of limitations shielding a guilty party. Although the Court may not have the power to prevent the Grand Jury finding an indictment, yet, where it is found oppressively or in violation of the rights of individuals, the Court has the power to vacate or quash it. The Grand Jury are a part of this Court. Their indictments form part of the records of this Court, and it has become a settled principle of the jurisprudence of this Court, abundantly sustained by authority and precedent, that the proceedings of that body are, and shall be, under and subject to the control of the Court. If they cannot be restrained by injunction, their action can be set aside when it disregards the presumptions or humanity of the law, or tends not to promote the ends of justice. In times of great political excitement the Grand Jury should be particularly careful that they are not made the instruments of serving a political party. Considering the numerous avenues by which the public mind can be reached, it is not difficult to excite or prejudice it. A calm state of public mind is more conclusive to the proper enforcement of the laws, than when it is unduly treated. You can never be too cautious, when complaints that must enlist public feeling come before you, in searching out and weighing the motive of those who prefer them. A sinister motive may occasionally develop a real crime, but oftener an improper motive will suggest or find the means of sustaining an unfounded charge. A thorough idea of your office is conveyed in the remark of Judge Betts, of the District Court of the United States for this District, in recently addressing a Grand Jury in that Court—such remark coming is entitled to the greatest respect. His purity of character, great and profound learning make him a most reliable authority upon any point, but especially as to the province or functions of a Grand Jury. The learned Judge said, "Grand Jurors are not in this country required to be inquisitors, or to search for offenders; their province is to hear complaints which may be brought properly before them, and to act upon the evidence brought before them; but they may most properly require further proof to be produced when they suppose it may be produced."

The above is the only portion of the Judge's charge that is of public interest. After the Grand Jury had retired to their room, the criminal business of the Court commenced.

Henry Hart was convicted of assaulting John Smith in Baxter-street, on the night of Sept. 24, and robbing him of $12. There were no peculiar features in the case. On the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

John B. Carson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Robert Muret pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

William Altholf was tried for grand larceny, in stealing a horse and wagon from Mr. A. T. Pennoyer of No. 70 Sixth-street, and acquitted.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT—Nov. 4.

Before Surrogate West.

THE PATCHEN WILL CASE.

This case, which has been so long before the Surrogate, is gradually drawing to a close. Yesterday Mr. Lebau, summed up for the next of kin, and Mr. T. C. Fields, Public Administrator, the lady claiming to be Mrs. Patchen. Messrs. Bradford and Busteed are yet to be heard. It will be remembered that in this case the theory of the contestants is that the lady married somebody else under the name of the deceased Mr. Patchen.

THE WILL OF ANNE LOWBER.

In this case the contestants opposed the admission of the will to probate, on the ground of incapacity of the deceased to make a will, she having been paralytic. The will was admitted.

The will of James Mehan was admitted.

The Surrogate denied the application to admit the will of George A. Graves to probate, on the ground that it was not in conformity with the formalities required by law.

The application of Fowler M. Ray, Jr., for letters testamentary, over the will of his father, was opposed by the creditors on the ground of incapacity. The Surrogate granted the application, with the promise that he should give security for the proper discharge of his duties.

The Pacific Squadron and Central America.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"Another of the river steamers chartered for the Paraguay expedition has been found unfit to proceed to sea. A gentleman connected with the Brooklyn Navy-yard recently stated that a single shot would be sufficient to cripple any one of the chartered steamers, which are the laughing-stock of all naval men. In fact, it is pretty generally known that these steamers were only taken up as transports at the time when the Administration intended dispatching the fleet to the Isthmus instead of to Paraguay, as was communicated to the *Traveller* nearly two months ago. A private letter from a Government official in Washington, which was received here the other day, intimates that the orders issued to the fleet were altered almost at the last moment, in consequence of the movements of Sir W. G. OUSELEY, and it is believed that the vessels are kept away from the Isthmus on account of the rendezvous there of the British squadron. The President's intentions are wrapt in mystery, but it is plain that the vessels ostensibly designed for Paraguay were never really intended to operate against *that* Republic. It was recently stated in presence of your correspondent that the Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, is secretly leagued with WALKER in his designs upon Nicaragua. His 'Colonization Speech,' delivered last January, will be remembered. But WALKER is 'played out,' and the proclamation launched against him by the President, (though even that is most mild and 'buttered thunder,') was scarcely needed. He and JAMES BUCHANAN are the two men who have done most to retard the legitimate progress of American influence upon the Isthmus. But for the villainy of the one, and the underhanded intrigues of the other, the Transit would now be peacefully vested in American hands, and Americans be respected instead of abhorred by the five Republics. And now, perhaps, the country has been involved in a worse imbroglio than any preceding one, if it be true that the British and French are resolved to carry out their idea of the *entente cordiale*, and escort the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with line-of-battle ships to San Juan."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	33	27	—	60
Flour, bbls	13.395	3,556	1,840	18,791
Wheat, bushels	69 426	—	440	69,866
Corn, bushels	19,726	—	—	19,726
Barley, bushels	18,259	—	—	18,259
Oats, bushels	23,585	—	—	23,585
Malt, bushels	6,350	—	—	6,359
Provisions, pkgs	1,160	654	30	1,844
Whisky, bbls	221	304	10	535

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—With a very quiet market we can report sales of only 30 bags Java, at 14c.; 40 bags Rio, at 10c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c; ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is freely offered and is in fair demand at, however, reduced rates. Sales 2,000 bales. We quote Middling Upland, at 11¾c.; do. Gulf at 11⅞c.@12c.; and other grades in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more activity for low grades of State and Western Flour, especially of State, for which a fair export inquiry exists to-day. These are held with rather more firmness, though we cannot quote any advance. The demand from home dealers is moderate, and such lots as they require, being pretty freely offered, are rather heavy; sales 12,500.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.	$3 00@$3 80
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 25
Standard Extra State	4 40@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 00@ 4 25
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at drooping prices; sales 420 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern appears in moderate demand at languid rates; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull to-day. The firmness of holders, the bad weather, and the liberal arrivals tend to check the demand. The stock now here is a very heavy one, and the currents receipts, exceeding the sales, are adding materially to the available supply. All the sales reported are not so much out of the stock—as many of the lots sold merely changed hands and do not leave the market at all. The bulk of the stock of wheat here is in store, and is owned by parties able to hold it for some time, in anticipation of better prices than can now be obtained. Hence, there is no pressure to sell. The demand, however, is quite moderate to-day, both for home use and for export at prevailing rates. Sales have been confined to small lots, including good white Canada at $1 28; and inferior red Southern, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet it is held with more firmness. Receipts are light to-day; this circumstance gives holders more confidence. Sales 16,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for fair to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and for prime lots holders ask as much as 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel; the demand is not brisk, however, as buyers generally are not disposed to pay over 70c.@72c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request and is stiffly held at from 75c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ₱ bushel. The Buffalo *Commercial* says that the new canal-boat *Leviathan* left that city on Thursday last, on her first trip, with 6,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by L. Enos & Co., and consigned to J. B. Enos & Co., of Waterford. This load is larger by 150 bushels than any other shipped from Buffalo by canal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in fair request at from $22 75@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit. Bar is also in demand at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack demand at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@45c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 20 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 45c., and 50 hhds. old Porto Rico at 30c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Crude Turpentine are inactive at unaltered rates. Sales 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; and small lots of Tar at $2 31¼@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at, however, irregular prices; sales 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $16 75 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the sellers, during the first quarter of 1859; $17 for Mess, deliverable, also, at the option of the sellers, within six months; $17 for Mess here; and $13 50@$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in fair demand, at steady rates; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¼c.@10½c. for new, ₱ ℔. Beef is in good request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 75 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is worth 6½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable change, sales having been reported of 765 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 92 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7½c.@8c.; and 400 boxes Havana, at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime, at 10c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at very firm prices. The sales of Tobacco at Louisville for the year ending Nov. 1, were 18,963 hhds. The receipts for a number of years compare thus:

1852	hhds. 23,200	1856	hhds. 14,975
1853	hhds. 16,600	1857	hhds. 9,012
1854	hhds. 10,154	1858	hhds. 18,974
1855	hhds. 11,594		

The stock in the warehouses, on the 1st inst., amounted to 205 hhds. The quotations at this date, for two years, compare thus:

	1858.	1857.
Trash ordinary sound	$4 75@$5 00	$5 60@$7 30
Good ordinary, ₱ 100 ℔s.	5 00@ 6 00	7 30@ 8 30
Common leaf, ₱ 100 ℔s.	6 00@ 7 00	8 30@ 9 10
Good leaf	7 00@ 8 75	9 10@10 00
Fine leaf	8 75@12 00	10 00@12 00
Manufacturing leaf, ₱ cwt.	8 00@15 00	10 60@13 00

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at @22c.@22¼c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 50 bales of Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; some cheese, by do., at 40s.; and 800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½d. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.
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This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
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For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
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SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
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One block east of Broadway,
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PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—NEW and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. A superior rosewood piano, full round corners, pearl keys, diagonal scale; cost $375 nine months since, will be sold for $225 and warranted. A rosewood piano, nearly new, for $125. Two melodeons, $30 each, in good order.
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GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
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POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.—THE CEREMONIES of laying the corner-stone of the First Congregational Methodist Church of the City of Brooklyn, which was to have taken place on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., is postponed until further notice. S. A. BAKER, Pastor.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

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PARIS CLOAKS AND FURS.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
The Bankrupt Stock of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
Recently on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
has removed his own stock thither,
And will sell the whole
For the next 60 days,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, and
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
All of the newest styles,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

GENIN'S
NEW FUR AND CLOAK STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
St Nicholas Hotel,
For the sale of
LADIES' FURS AND LADIES' CLOAKS.
The assortment of Furs embraces the richest sets of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, MARTEN, AND A CHOICE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S FURS.
THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT
comprises all the
REIGNING PARIS STYLES,
and designs by the modistes of the Bazaar, of the most fashionable materials and trimmings.
JOHN N. GENIN,
No. 507 Broadway,
Connecting with Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made for $1 31. 13 springs $1 50 and 16 springs $2, children's 4 springs 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 a dozen 11-springs $11 and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies, call at WHITE & BIRD'S, and look at those FRENCH MINK HALF CAPE, MUFFS AND CUFFS
For only $15.
Nos. 34 John-st. and 28 Maiden-lane, cor. of Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
54 BROADWAY, 54,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The lectures in this course will be as follows, in the room of the New-York Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av.:
LAW SCHOOL—By Professor DWIGHT, every day except Saturday and Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
LETTERS—By the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, on the *English Language*. Introductory at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, 4th inst., and on every succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By Prof. LIEBER, on the *History of Commerce*. Introductory at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
By Prof. NAIRNE, *Ethics and Æsthetics*. Introductory, Monday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, and every following Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
The School of Science will be opened on Monday, 8th inst., at the College, in 49th-st., by Professor Hackley in Astronomy; McCulloh in Heat, Light and Electricity; Tay, Chemistry; Davies, Higher Mathematics; Peck, Civil Engineering.
These Professors will all be in attendance on Monday, at 1 o'clock, to receive classes, and will then arrange with them the future hours of attendance.
CH. KING, President Columbia College.

LECTURE.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver a lecture in aid of the Church of the Holy Martyrs on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, in the Church No. 39 Forsyth-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spurgeon*. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at No. 81 East Broadway and at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWELFTH WARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Republican Association of the XIIth Ward are requested to meet at Farrington's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 128th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock, on special business.
JACOB FISHER, President.
WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE REGULAR COMmunication of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M., in Corinthian rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.
RALPH REYNOLDS, Secretary.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 243 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.
Is served throughout the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City at 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Address *Express* Office, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
All advertisements inserted in the EVENING EXPRESS appear in the MORNING EXPRESS without extra charge.
Newsmen throughout the country can obtain the EXPRESS of ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PATent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Life of an Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The Obstinate Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Gentleman from Ireland—The Lady of the Bedchamber—Neptune's Defeat.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Fazio—Katherine and Petruchio—Whiteboy of Galway.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Iron Chest—Sketches in India—Phantom of the Mountain.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—The Waterman—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional returns of the Election in this State received since our last issue do not materially change the character of the result as then indicated. It is believed, however, that Haskin is defeated for Congress, though the result is still somewhat in doubt. We repeat our table of majorities for Governor throughout the State, with such additions and corrections as we have received from various sources, together with the latest telegraphic dispatches.

In Illinois there seems to be no doubt of the triumph of Douglas. He, himself, in a dispatch to a friend in Washington, claims a majority in the Legislature of ten on joint ballot, and the Republicans at the State Capital concede his triumph by the same majority. The Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts; while in the other five the Douglas Democrats have been successful. Latest dispatches state that the Administration vote in the whole State did not exceed 2,500.

From the other Western States we still lack definite returns.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., with three days' later intelligence, arrived at Halifax at midnight of Wednesday. There is considerable news of interest by this arrival. It is reported from Valentia that a few intelligible words had been received through the Atlantic Cable from Newfoundland, through the agency of the Daniells apparatus at the latter station. There was very little hope, however, that any permanent advantage would be derived from the new instrument, though arrangements were being made for testing its utility at both ends. The Company's stock had advanced somewhat. The affair between France and Portugal, in relation to the seizure of the French ship *Charles and Georges*, still remained unsettled. A favorable solution was, however, expected, notwithstanding that two more French men-of-war had arrived in the Tagus, and a vague rumor that the English Channel fleet had been ordered there. The news from other portions of the Continent is of minor importance, though interesting. The Indian Mail had arrived, with details of the news previously telegraphed. Nothing additional of importance, however, is given. Cotton, in the Liverpool market, is quite dull. Breadstuffs were steady and money abundant.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the 30th ult., arrived at this port last evening. The intelligence she brings is without interest. The health of Havana remains good. Business in sugars is dull, and at a decline. Arrangements for the reception of the Maretzek opera company at the Villanueva theatre are hastening, in view of the coming of the troupe by the return trip of the *Cahawba*.

The California Overland Mail, bringing later dates from San Francisco, arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. The papers contain nothing of interest later than the advices received by the *St. Louis*, by way of the Isthmus.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report of the Special Committee in favor of the erection of a Foundling Hospital, to be called the "Infants' Home," for the reception of illegitimate children, was brought up, and the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the issue of an additional sum of $300,000 on the Central Park Improvement fund. A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to defend the indicted members of the Board of 1857 elicited some debate, and ultimately was laid on the table. After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at which an address to the public was presented upon the burning of the Crystal Palace. It was approved, and 4,000 copies were ordered to be printed for circulation. It fully exonerates the Board of Managers from any blame for the conflagration. The operations of the Institute are to go forward as heretofore.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 2,000 bales at reduced prices. Flour was in fair demand within our former range. Wheat, Barley and Rye were inactive; 10,000 bushels Corn were sold at firmer rates. Provisions and Sugars were in good request. Hides attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade present no really new features.

Our Merchant Governor.—The election of Tuesday proved very conclusively that there is no such thing as a feeling of class-interest among our merchants as a body. It was the first time they ever had the opportunity of voting for one of their own members for so important an office as that of Governor of the State. They might well have been proud of the honor, but the returns do not indicate that they took it much to heart, and we doubt if a dozen votes were given to Mr. Morgan, who is certainly as respectable and estimable a gentleman as the Chamber of Commerce could nominate, on the ground of his being prominently identified with the commercial interests of the City. He owes his election solely to the votes of his party; and it will be well enough for our English friends, who accuse us of worshiping the almighty dollar, to make a note of the fact, that when one of our wealthy merchants was put in nomination, his money was not able to procure him a vote beyond what was bestowed upon the humblest man on his ticket. It is different in London, where the merchants persisted in returning the wealthiest man among them as their representative in Parliament, until the law of the realm was altered to enable him to take his seat in the Imperial Legislature.

The Illinois Election—Triumph of Douglas.

According to telegraphic reports Senator Douglas has achieved a signal victory in Illinois. He has a clear majority of *three* in the Senate, and of *four* certainly, and probably *eight*, in the House—so that his reëlection to the United States Senate is considered certain. The Democratic State ticket is also said to have been elected. The Administration seems to have been completely "wiped out."

This is by far the most remarkable incident of the political canvass,—and is one of the most wonderful personal victories ever achieved by a public man. Mr. Douglas went home from Washington a proscribed Democrat. He had rebelled against the President—the official head of the Democratic Party. He refused to obey his dictation, and made open warfare upon his measures. He was denounced by the Executive organs as a deserter—as a traitor to the party—and as one with whom no Democrat could hold any terms of political friendship without forfeiting his position as a party man. When he went to his own State, to appeal to the people, he was met by the direct and vigorous hostility of the Administration. His friends were removed from office,—the whole patronage of the Government was brought to bear against him, and his contest for a reëlection seemed to be but the desperate struggle of a forlorn hope. At the outset it was supposed that unless the Republicans should come to his rescue, he had no chance whatever of sustaining himself. There were some among the Republicans who believed that policy as well as justice required them to aid in securing his return to the Senate. If their counsels had prevailed, Mr. Douglas would have been so seriously compromised with his own party, through his coöperation with the Republicans, that he could scarcely have hoped for speedy recognition by the Democrats of the South. Fortunately for him the Republicans had other schemes and interests. They could not resist the temptation which this division among their opponents seemed to offer to place one of their own party, instead of Mr. Douglas, in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, was, therefore, compelled to fight the whole Republican Party with such a portion of the Democracy as he could rescue from the influence of the Administration. A more unequal contest could not well be imagined, and it is not too much to say that there is not another public man in the country who could have carried it through with so much vigor and courage, or who could possibly have achieved so brilliant a success. He has stumped the State thoroughly, meeting the two Republican leaders Trumbull and Lincoln, both men of rare ability, at every point, and maintaining his position, against the Republicans on the one hand and the Administration on the other, with the greatest firmness and self-reliance.

The effect of this victory upon the Democratic Party cannot fail to be decisive. Mr. Douglas will be more powerful at Washington than the President with all his patronage. He will have the whole Democratic Party of the North, and the conservative portion of that party at the South, at his back. As matters now stand, he can scarcely fail to secure the nomination for the Presidency, for it must be perfectly evident, even to Mr. Buchanan himself, that his platform is the only one upon which the National Democracy can be rallied and reunited for the contest. His position is certainly a very strong one with the country at large. He stands opposed to the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan, in favor of admitting Kansas whenever her people shall apply with a State Constitution of their own adoption, and in favor of permitting the people of every *Territory*, as well as those of every *State*, to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall exist among them or not. The great body of the people of the North, *of all parties*, will assent to this platform, and in our judgment, few of any party, except the Abolitionists, are prepared or disposed to go beyond it.

Gov. Seward, in his Rochester speech, said that the Democracy would repudiate any member of the party who should attempt to stem the tide of Pro-Slavery aggression, and he instanced Walker and Douglas as examples. The result of the Illinois election vindicates the justice of the opinion which we then expressed, that, so far as Mr. Douglas was concerned, the declaration was premature.

Another Party Test.

Mr. Glancy Jones is said to feel somewhat doubtful as to whether the Senate will confirm his appointment to the Austrian mission, and consequently hesitates about resigning his seat in Congress. We hope his alarms are well-grounded, and that there may be some difficulty in establishing the principle that a politician rejected by the people is the fittest person to represent the nation at foreign courts;—but we fear Mr. Jones' mind is haunted by vain phantoms. Some very queer people have been sent to foreign parts to attend to our business before now, without any very great sensation on the part of the public, and we don't see why Jones should despair. Worse things than his appointment, bad as it is, have passed muster in the Senate, even before Presidents had learned the art of applying the screw, as at present practiced with such curious results, by that eminently conservative statesman, Mr. James Buchanan. There is nothing easier than for the President to make Jones' mission to Vienna a crucial test for the Democratic Party. There is no obstacle that we know of to his laying down the law with as much stringency, with regard to this, as with regard to the celebrated Lecompton Constitution. Probably the earlier Democrats did not anticipate that belief in Jones' fitness for the work of maintaining diplomatic intercourse between his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty and the United States of America would ever become a cardinal article in the party creed; but if we know anything of party usages, this is no obstacle to its introduction now into the Democratic confession of faith. Few people anticipated, four years ago, the possibility of their being called upon to force a Territory into the Union against its will, under a Constitution which its people abhorred and repudiated, on pain of expulsion from the party, and yet we have seen this done not very long ago. If the President is the commander-in-chief of the political army, he has a right to fix upon the countersign and treat every man who does not utter it when called upon, as a traitor or a spy. He gave "Lecompton," in this matter, and many of his followers employed their dying breath in articulating it. Why should not the honored name of "Jones"—familiar as it is in all our mouths as a "household word," take its place next session? Why not inform every Collector and Postmaster in the Union that if any *employé* of the Government mutters, even in his dreams, doubts of Jones' diplomatic capacity, he is to be forthwith 'decapitated." Why not inform all the Senators that if Jones does not get his mission, every man who has been appointed to a public office on their recommendation shall be incontinently kicked out? Why not devote two columns of the Washington *Union* every day to denouncing all those in whose eyes Jones is not their ideal Minister Plenipotentiary, the Envoy Extraordinary of their "fondest imaginings," as renegades and apostates, traitors to the party, and enemies to the country? Why not declare disapprobation of Jones to be a piece of "sectional fanaticism," pregnant with the direst disasters for ourselves and our posterity? Why not solemnly invoke Heaven to witness that in Jones' speedy deportation to Vienna lies the last chance of safety for this afflicted country, the only guarantee for the maintenance of the political fabric which our fathers erected by so lavish an expenditure of their blood? And why not, in short, by order of the President, duly read everybody out of the party who does not see that he, the President, is bound, in duty and in honor, to employ all the influence at his command, whether direct or indirect, in securing the confirmation of Jones' nomination?

The whole thing seems to us very simple. Every party should be "tested" in some way once a year, and Jones' mission is as good a test as any. What the leaders need to know is, whether all their subordinates think alike on everything, and this can be ascertained by proposing to send Jones to Vienna, just as well as by enunciating the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. The principle that the President has the right to propound "tests," can be asserted just as satisfactorily by the former, as it could be by the latter. The direction of the wind can be ascertained by running up a rag to the mast-head, with as much facility as by hoisting a royal banner. The power which can impose the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution upon a powerful party as a high political duty, may well make the well-known name of Jones a party Shibboleth. Jones has got the *à fortiori* argument on his side, and there is no position less assailable than a position so fortified.

We know very well the sneers and witticisms to which his appearance may furnish occasion in the Viennese *salons*. We can imagine how many ponderous jokes will be cracked at our expense by the fat Counts and Barons who dance attendance in the ante-rooms of his Apostolic Majesty, *apropos* of the antecedents of our Representative. They will shake their huge sides prodigiously in recounting that the most Democratic Government in the world selected Jones as its Representative, because the source of power itself indignantly refused to accord him even the minor trust of a seat in Congress. White uniforms will be burst in great numbers by cachinnations over the fact that the only Government in the world which is avowedly based on the popular will in its broadest sense, should treat popular disapprobation as a qualification for the highest honors in its gift; and they will ask Mr. Jones, in moments of post-prandial confidence, whether, since it is apparent that he too serves one master, he would not rather obey the behests of a chief who owes his authority to thirty generations of warlike ancestors, than to an old lawyer, whom the voices of the rabble have placed in power for a brief four years, and whose protection and countenance Jones can count upon only until the fourth day of March in the year 1860. Roysterers, too, in Viennese *cafés* will be able to dash Jones in the teeth of magniloquent American citizens who boast of the potency of the people's voice in their happy land, and of the comfort of having every official dependent for his place and his salary upon the people's favor. Their own legation will furnish a standing refutation of their political theories. In short, the utterance of the word "Jones," or as it will become in Teutonic mouths, "Yones," will be a polite but compendious mode of giving Americans the lie.

The City Cab System.

A correspondent suggests that free competition, without restriction or legal regulations of any kind, is all that is needed to give us a good Public Cab system. If the whole business were left open, he says, the best and cheapest cabs only would be patronized, and the second-rate would be compelled to improve or fall into the rear. We cannot agree with him:—and the only refutation which his reasoning needs, is found in the fact that, for all practical purposes, the business is already as open to competition as any one could desire. Anybody may enter into it who chooses. Every hackman may have as good a hack, and charge as low a fare as he likes. In the direction of improvement and cheapness, the business is perfectly open. Still, the desired result does not follow. Nobody thinks it worth while to try the experiment of cheap one-horse cabs, for the sake of competing with those already in use. There are no regulations or restrictions of law which would interfere, either directly or indirectly, with their doing so if they saw fit,—and if every ordinance on the subject were abolished at once, there is no reason to suppose we should have the slightest improvement in the system. On the contrary, it is morally certain that it would become much worse than it is at present, if that were possible.

Competition is all very well as a general basis of the business of a community. But there are very many departments of the public service to which it cannot be beneficially applied. The Cab system, in our judgment, is one. It must be uniform to be useful. When a business man wants to ride half a mile,—or when a stranger arrives at a railroad dépôt and desires to go to a hotel,—he cannot stop to study the difference between half a dozen competing cabs. He does not want the whips and clamors of ten or twenty drivers thrust upon him,—each offering special and superior inducements for riding with him. He wants to step into the cab nearest at hand, be driven to his destination as speedily as possible, and to know precisely what he has to pay for it. He wants to be delivered from the bustle, and confusion and uncertainty which he is sure to encounter now, and which are inseparable from any system of unregulated competition. Go to any railway station on the arrival of a train, and you will see the competing system in full blast. Every hack has two men, one to sit on the box and the other to plunge into the crowd and "compete" for a victim. The policemen on hand direct their efforts to keeping these hackmen in order, instead of being able to facilitate the movements of travelers,—and it is almost impossible for a stranger unfamiliar with the City to reach his destination with comfort and dispatch. No traveler who has had any experience in the matter need be told that New-York is the worst City in the world to arrive at.

The main thing wanted is a system of cabs which shall *not be permitted to compete* with each other for business,—but which shall perform the service in the best manner possible at fixed and sufficient rates. The best form of such a system is that of a Joint-stock Company as in Paris,—which would secure the greatest advantages with the least drawbacks. In one sense it would be a monopoly, but this would be rather in form than in fact, for any one who might choose to enter into the business could do so by buying shares of the stock. The great points of paramount importance—uniformity, regularity and responsibility—could be secured in that way much better than in any other.

We are satisfied that if business men would give attention to this subject, they would find in it the means of making money as well as of rendering the public an essential service. Such a project at the outset would naturally be opposed by all the hackmen and livery-stable keepers, who suppose their prosperity to be identified with the present wretched and disgraceful system; and these classes of persons would very possibly have political influence enough with the City Government to prevent it from giving the matter any active aid. But if these initial difficulties could be overcome, and such an organization could once be put upon a working basis, its public advantages would soon commend it to public favor and the active support of the public authorities.

Our System of Duties.

Whatever may be the decision of the public in regard to the fiscal policy of the United States, there is one point, at least, on which we believe there will be found but little difference of opinion among commercial men. It is widely conceded that our *ad valorem* system of duties is vicious, practically worthless, and as inimical to the best interests of the country as it is to public morals. We are aware that there are difficulties to be encountered in the assessment of specific duties, because of the various qualities of imported articles, and their consequent difference of cost, which would make the absence of discrimination in their taxation apparently, if not actually, unjust. But this is the only plea that can reasonably be urged against specific duties in comparison with our present system. On the other hand, the *ad valorem* plan, besides entailing a heavy and totally unnecessary expense upon the country, is objectionable in principle, fraught with injustice to all parties, and fruitful of costly and vexatious litigation.

By the system now in force, dutiable importations are charged with a fixed *per centum* of duty on constantly varying first cost. This principle offers a premium to dishonest persons to present false invoices at the several Custom-houses; and we believe that we state no more than is known to every merchant, when we say that the number of those dishonest persons who accept the temptation is by no means insignificant. Indeed, the measures of the Government in collecting the revenue are based, as a general rule, upon a suspicion of fraud. Not only is the cost of a merchant's importations, as shown in his invoice, submitted to the most rigid comparison with foreign prices-current and Consular information, but a great many persons are employed to sample, report on, and appraise the value of all dutiable merchandise entering the port. The expense of so numerous a staff of *employés* for this purpose would be entirely unnecessary under a system of specific duties. But more than this: The appraisers are doubtless honest and capable men; but a statement of only half the difficulties which beset them in the performance of their inquisitorial task, would be sufficient to show how little chance there frequently is of avoiding injustice either to the importing merchant, the foreign consignor, or the revenue.

In order, however, to show the pernicious working of the *ad valorem* system, we will instance one of the most common cases that occur, in connection with this subject. Say that a shipment of merchandise has arrived from Bordeaux or Liverpool, or Malaga, or Jamaica, or where you will. The invoice, which must be sworn to as faithful and correct, must, of course, if really an honest document, state the cost at which the goods are actually purchased in the foreign port. But the vessel which brings them hither may lay in that foreign port four or five weeks receiving cargo, and frequently does remain there for even a longer period. During that space of time, the market may have advanced so much that the merchandise which is at the bottom of the hold may have cost thirty or forty per cent. less than precisely the same description of goods put in on the day before the departure of the ship. The vessel arrives in New-York, and the law imposes duty on the value of all the goods on board at the date of the ship's departure on her homeward voyage. The invoice of the merchandise first put into the hold is as faithful a document as that for the goods embarked at the last moment. Yet the earlier invoice is even worse than valueless in the eye of the Custom-house. Because, with a view to punish the crime of perjury, to which our abominable system opens the door so widely, the law affixes a heavy penalty on invoices which represent the cost of goods to be 20 per cent. lower than the prices quoted in the foreign port on the day the ship sailed thence. Mark the gross injustice of this proceeding. The shipper must swear to the fidelity of his invoice, and yet he must, under certain contingencies, present a sworn invoice falsely made up, or he must be fined or have his wares confiscated. This is no exaggeration. It is not even an isolated fact. Exactly similar cases very frequently occur, and are within the knowledge of every importing merchant doing business to any extent. Can any system be more revolting? It is quite true that there is nothing to prevent those who can afford it from having resource to the courts of law. But unhappily there is much that is defective in those also. We know of one case which is similar to the one above cited, and which was in litigation for nine years. The consignors, who were perfectly innocent of any attempt at fraud, gained the suit, but at enormous loss to themselves, and great disatisfaction to everybody except the lawyers who were engaged in the cause.

Again: It is not uncommon for persons abroad to take advantage of our *ad valorem* system for the better execution of projects which are known as "tricks of trade," and are greatly admired by a certain class of not over nice people who regard them as evidences of "smartness." It has not unfrequently occurred in foreign places that a merchant, intending to ship to the United States, and finding that he must buy, on an advanced market, at higher prices than his rival has paid for the same articles, resorts to this simple plan (which our fiscal regulations encourage) to injure his competitor. Suppose that A has bought one hundred pipes or tons or boxes of an article at ten dollars each—and that B has bought five packages of similar goods, embarked on the same vessel, at fifteen dollars. B will sometimes operate to put the market up, and will buy five more packages of the identical goods at twenty dollars, ship them on the last day of the voyage [illegible] and make out invoice accordingly. On the arrival of the ship here, A must either present a false invoice—that is, an invoice made out at a higher cost than was actually paid [illegible] which must be sworn to as correct,—or he must be mulct in a heavy penalty. Indeed, cases have not been rare at the Custom-house at this port, where permission to advance the invoice has been denied and the penalty has been insisted on, notwithstanding that the sworn invoice faithfully stated the cost to the shippers of the article consigned.

But apart from these evils, there is a great deal that is reprehensible in our present mode of collecting the revenue. Not only is it extravagant, immoral and unwieldy, but it is full of vexation and perverse waste of time. Unlike the method observed in the Custom-houses of England, where brokers or clerks can perform all that is required under the law, an arbitrary adherence to ridiculous rules is observed here, and indeed is to some extent inseparable from the system of which it forms part. Clerks or Brokers go through the routine of entering, clearing and warehousing goods, or passing them out of Bonded store for consumption. But this is only a portion of the work to be performed. The merchant himself, the principal in the transaction, must dance attendance at the Custom-house to sign and make oath, and enter into bonds and cancel, and go through other forms which would be totally unnecessary were our absurd Custom-house system remodeled.

We might go even further and say that if the principal object of our fiscal policy be the acquiring of as much money as possible for the revenue, there are many cases in which this end would be better attained by specific than by *ad valorem* duties, while the quality of the importations would be considerably improved. We have a ready proof of this at once in wines and spirits. Under the existing system, the receipts of these articles include a much larger proportion of common, because low-priced qualities, than of the better or best grades. But were the duty a specific one, the expense of introducing common or inferior descriptions of any article would be the same as on the better qualities. And if the general specific duty were higher than the *ad valorem* duty now charged on inferior (low-priced) grades of any article, a greater amount of revenue from the importation of such articles would be the result, while the public would have a better class of goods for consumption.

We are glad to notice a rumor that the Administration is preparing a plan for the substitution, in many cases, of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties. And we should be glad to see such a plan submitted to Congress backed by the recommendation of the President. The commercial interests of the country sadly want the advantage of reform in these matters. Instead of being simple, plain and practical, our fiscal system is intricate, complicated and absurd. In place of being commercial in its character, it is made up of contradictory and vexatious impediments to commerce. It is, in a word, unsuited to the age; and any reasonable change would, we believe, be favorably regarded by the mercantile interest at all points.

A Recognition of President Juarez.

Diplomacy has its own little eccentricities. One of them is illustrated in another column of the Times, where is given the substance of dispatches from Commander Dahlgren, in reference to the forced loans extorted from American traders at Tampico. That officer, in charge of the *Plymouth*, was sent to Vera Cruz, it will be remembered, to bring away Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Forsyth, however, in his inexplicable attachment to the Mexican capital, has lingered, and failed even at the latest advices to produce himself at his point of embarkation, and by way of beguiling the time, Commander Dahlgren ran down to Tampico, with an eye to the protection of United States citizens resident there.

He found two merchants claiming that character, who had been victimized by General Garza, the local military chief. He at once remonstrated with Garza, extracting an expression or two of regret at the outrage, but declining to interpose, as the matter was the subject of judicial investigation; and also declining to pledge himself against the repetition of the measure. Satisfied that nothing could be done with this intractable gentleman, the American captain opened communication with Juarez, the Constitutional President of the Republic, claiming indemnity and security. The reply, transmitted through Señor Ocampo, the Constitutional Secretary of State, promises both, and is transmitted to our State Department, and thence to the public, as a gratifying solution of a diplomatic difficulty.

The eccentricity we have alluded to lies here. Our Government made all haste last January to recognize the Government of Zuloaga as the legitimate rule of Mexico, thus determining the pretensions of Juarez to that character to be fraudulent. So far as the United States are concerned, the latter is strictly a private individual in a state of revolt against the proper authorities. No step, therefore, could be more extraordinary than to open intercourse with him, bogus as he is, correspond with his bogus Foreign Secretary, and accept his official assurances as to many authoritative guarantees. Of course, the Executive organ will have no trouble in showing the proceeding to be strictly *en règle*; but, in the absence of such cunning gloss, there is a strong flavor of inconsistency about it.

The Indicted City Officials.—Our District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt, who, we are happy to know, holds his office until the 1st of January next, declares his readiness to proceed immediately with the trial of the army of City officials whom the Grand Jury has just indicted. Meantime a reference to certain provisions of the new City Charter suggests an additional doubt as to the validity of this proceeding.

According to the best of our information and belief, not one of the sixty-one indicted ex-officials was called personally before the Grand Jury that found the true bill. The only persons, it is said, who were called in the case were Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, and Mr. McClenahan, Clerk of the Councilmen. Yet the 49th section of the new City Charter provides that "the Grand Jnry may present any officer other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, or Comptroller"—"*but only after* the person so charged shall have had a reasonable opportunity to appear before said Grand Jury *in person in explanation thereof.*" True, the greater number of the indicted are not now in office, but several of them are, the President of the Board of Aldermen included. Possibly, as the offence was committed before the present term of their office began, they were not deemed officers under the intention of the statute.

It is curious that one of the indicted is a dead man—now some months dead. It was [illegible] to observe a distinguished gentleman on the list, immediately after giving bail to answer the charge for which the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury indicted him, proceeding to the Session room and taking his seat as a Grand Juror in that Court.

Brooklyn Looking Up.—Our neighbors across the East River are taking very rapid strides towards an independent position among the great cities of the New World. In one evening over $40,000 were subscribed towards a new church for Henry Ward Beecher; on another evening a sufficient sum was subscribed towards the establishment of a "Conservatory of Music," and some time during the present month they expect to have the limpid waters of Baisley's Pond flowing through the iron conduits in their streets.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mme. Gazzaniga, the greatest lyric *tragédienne* we have ever had in this country, appears to-night at the Academy of Music, for the only time. The whole of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, and the fourth act of the "Favorita." Mr. Ullman's principal artists assist Mme. Gazzaniga.

Wallack's Theatre.—A well written piece of pleasantry called the "Lady of the Bedchamber," was produced here last evening with success. It is a farce of the broadest kind, and provokes merriment by the absurdity of a blunder which entangles the leading character, and creates a number of ridiculous situations. The hero is *Tommy Titmouse*, (Miss Mary Gannon,) a young gentleman whose mind runs on peg-top pantaloons and pudding-bag sleeves. He is a venerable child of eighteen, profoundly disgusted with American life, manners and people, and disposed to seek his models in the aristocratic circles of Europe. The introductory characterization of the young spark is excellent; full of wit, observation and sprightliness. A couple of mischievous cousins set a trap for the dandy. They persuade him that a Lady Dundrum is about to pay them a visit, and *Tommy's* head is turned immediately in anticipation of this great event. Her ladyship is none other than a raw Irish chambermaid, impersonated by Mr. Sloan, and as badly bogus as whisky and red paint can make her. Before this fragrant shrine little Tommy prostrates himself, and otherwise perpetrates a number of absurdities for the amusement of the audience. Notwithstanding the broadness of the scene, it is the least meritorious part of the play, and displays an insufficient knowledge of stage business. The piece, however, is cleverly written, and displays a light, touchy command of dialogue which will undoubtedly be developed to greater advantage in works of more elegant construction. It is from the pen of Mr. Hoppin—a new accession to the ranks of dramatic literature.

Miss Mary Gannon was an admirable curly-headed little fop, and dressed the part miraculously. The The cousins were played by Miss Ernestine Henriques and Mr. Sloan.

Lecture by Mr. Everett.—The Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his Lecture on Washington to-day at Niblo's, commencing at 2 o'clock. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Mount Washington Association. There will, we trust, be an extraordinary attendance.

Brooklyn Conservatory of Music.—We understand that the new Music Hall in Brooklyn is to be called the "Brooklyn Conservatory of Music," a most excellent name, and one which cannot possibly prove offensive to the nice religious feelings of our excellent neighbors across the East River.

Mrs. Hayne's Farewell Benefit.—This evening, at the Broadway, Mrs. Hayne will bid her friends farewell—previous to her departure for the South, and ultimately paying a visit to Europe—when will be performed a play entitled the *Fatal Mask*, with a variety of entertainments. Her engagement of three weeks at the Broadway has been productive of a revival in the legitimate drama, and consequently full houses.

A Tribute to New-Jersey.

If any of the actors in the electioneering drama just closed is to be called before the curtain, let it be New-Jersey. All points considered, none has so effectually fulfilled its duty; none more pointedly thrown off the arbitrary control of party, and resisted and defeated every form of political corruption with more admirable decision. From being most inadequately and deplorably misrepresented at Washington, by Messrs. Thompson, Wright, Wortendyke and Huyler, it passes to a representation distinguished for talents and accomplishments, and, in a general way, sound in political belief. Governor Pennington, as a Whig of the old school, who, reluctant, was compelled to accept the Slavery question at the hands of a party who had made that the issue, will take his seat in Congress free from any partisan commitment, and with a clear understanding that his commission bears the broad seal of the people, rather than the signature of a faction.

Mr. Riggs, who replaces Mr. Huyler, is reported to be strongly adverse to the Lecompton creed of the Administration, and likely to be generally arrayed against any further sacrifice of the Democratic organization to the interests of Slavery.

Mr. Adrain, who, in the Third District, is reëlected by the very men who, two years ago, opposed him unsuccessfully, has announced himself as a dissenter from the Buchanan faith on every leading topic. Messrs. Nixon and Stratton, who are chosen from the First and Second Districts by remarkable majorities, are of Whig antecedents, but free from commitment upon any great issue, unless the location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook be an exception. And this entire delegation is selected by the concurrent action of a people weary of party tyranny, and indignant at its assumptions, and so freed from the necessity of conforming mechanically to any arbitrary partisan platform in their legislative action. To possess such a representation on such terms is a novelty in New-Jersey politics.

The Legislature corresponds in character with the new Congressmen. There appears to be a working majority for the Opposition in both branches, with an excess of seventeen on joint-ballot. This determines the fate of the Hon. Wm. Wright, the actual colleague of the Hon. J. R. Thompson, in the United States Senate. Mr. Wright has well merited the vengeance that has at last overtaken him. In other days, a member of the Whig Party, and an advocate of principles upon all of which the Administration makes war, Mr. Wright abandoned his friends, because denied a prominence to which his talents had no title, and flung himself into the hands of the monopoly and its Democratic supporters. These repaid his defection with the seat he occupies in the Senate; a seat he has occupied without credit to himself and to the shame of his State; using it as a species of intelligence office for all the starving office-seekers among his constituents. This paltry *rôle* of Senatorial duty he has been enabled to fulfill with some efficiency, by dint of servile deference to the utmost exactions of his executive masters. For all other uses he has been a mere marionette, a lay-figure crowding a better man from his stool. Let him now return to the private life where, perhaps, he may have advantages we are ignorant of: there is no likelihood of his being again wanted by the public. New-Jersey, it is now settled beyond contingency, is to be in opposition to a Southern slave-driving faction usurping the much-abused name of Democracy. Mr. Thomson is sure to undergo the sentence when two years hence his case comes to trial; and thenceforth, released from the clutch of partisanship, there will be nothing to retard the indefinite prosperity of our neighbor, or to withhold its due influence in the federal councils.

A Blow at the Ologies.—The Brooklyn Board of Education met last night, and did nothing worthy of note. Mr. Robert M. Whiting, Jr., a member, attempted to do something that would have made him famous if he had succeeded in carrying his resolution, which was a proposition to strike off from the list of text books authorized by the Board all books on astronomy, algebra, geometry, zoölogy and physiology. To relieve tender youths from the bore of nine out of ten of the ologies would, no doubt, improve the breed of public scholars, considering what desperate twaddle and ingrained stupidity the text books generally exhibit. But Mr. Whiting should reflect what chaff is left after his sifting,—what impracticable grammars, what catalogues of crooked names called geographies ingeniously devised to disgust children with the most entertaining of studies,—what juiceless histories, barren of all enlivening incidents, though gushing with nicest dates of King Philip's war and Governor Dongan's charter, and similar delightful facts, and how little else except a noise that never ceases from 9 of the morning till 3, and a close, pent air that poisons slowly all that breathe it, is left for the children of our schools. The astronomies, ridiculous as it seems for babies to be mouthing orbits and parallax, were a great source of enjoyment to a great many school children and their folks while the comet was blazing about Arcturus, and there are school books on zoölogy that make all the spiders in the corners and the brown caterpillars ministers of pure enjoyment to the young lovers of natural history at all seasons.

House Washington Telegraph Line.—This well-managed and popular line has met with such excellent encouragement that its managers have been induced to reduce their rates materially between this City and Washington.

The Boston *Transcript* says it is not true, as has been reported in the papers, that King's Chapel (Unitarian) of that city has invited the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of Portland, to take that pulpit on a salary of $6,000 a year.

City Intelligence.

Meeting of the American Institute.—The monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening at the rooms in Broadway. General Wm. Hall presided. There were about forty persons present. After some preliminary business, Dr. Reese, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing an address to the public on the occasion of the late disastrous conflagration of the Crystal Palace, reported. The 30th annual Fair and exhibition of the American Institute was in the full tide of successful progress at the time of this grievous calamity. The valuable property of inventors and exhibitors, together with the property of the Institute to a large amount, were thus suddenly destroyed. The only consolation left them under the circumstances of this calamitous visitation was that it could neither have been foreseen or averted. The Board of Managers and their employes had used all the vigilance in their power to provide against such a catastrophe, which could only be ascribed to the torch of the incendiary. It was an additional gratification, however, that there was no loss of life attending the disaster. Although a multitude of men, women and children thronged the building at the time, all escaped without injury.

The aggregate amount of the loss could not be known; the receipts had but just commenced, and at the time of the fire the outlay exceeded the receipts by about [illegible]. The property of the Institute destroyed would amount to about $10,000. This loss was insignificant compared with the vast accumulation of property belonging to inventors and exhibitors, which shared the same fate; for comparatively nothing was saved from the common ruin. Many of these were new and useful to a high degree, and some of them the toilsome product of years of mental labor, and constituting, perhaps, the only earthly possession of the inventors and exhibitors, to whom they were of priceless value.

The Board of Managers considered it wholly inexpedient to renew the exhibition for the present year. This interruption took place so early in the Exhibition, that the judges had not yet decided upon the merits of any of the articles for competition, except in the case of a part of the horticultural specimens, so that, except to these, no premiums could possibly be awarded. The Institute lost $6,000 by the Fair of 1853, at Castle Garden. The receipts being only $5,000, while the expenses were nearly $11,000. A tabular statement of receipts and expenditures is given from 1839 to 1857, showing that the profits were inconsiderable. Upon last year's Fair the receipts were nearly $29,000, and the net proceeds barely exceeded $1,700, notwithstanding the services of the Board of Managers, by day and night, for nearly two mon'hs, were wholly gratuitous, with the exception only of their meals when on actual duty. No salaries were paid except for necessary clerical help. By the ownership of the premises on Broadway, eligible and spacious halls are secured for the extensive libraay, repository, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Clubs, Committees, Secretaries and clerks, and for all business operations, at a mere nominal rent; while the revenues of the rental of the unoccupied portion of the building, are adequate to meet the interest upon the small indebtedness, the taxes, insurance and other incidentals. A statement of the amount annually paid for premiums during 18 years is given. The Committee say "to these objects all our means and resources have ever been, and will continue to be, sacredly devoted." It is estimated that over 400,000 visitors have been present during the few weeks of their Fairs, and a glance is given to the great business advantages that must accrue to the City by the annual presence of so many strangers.

After some sparring upon the "wholesale white-washing of the Managers," as it was termed, and some exceptions taken to the verbiage of the report, it was adopted, and 4,000 copies ordered to be printed. The Institute then adjourned, and after the members had taken a drink of sweet cider from a barrel sent from the farm of the President up the river, separated for the night.

Chamber of Commerce.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the new rooms, corner of William and Grand streets, at 1 P. M., yesterday. The President, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., was in the Chair, and the Hon. James Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, occupied a seat near him. After the election of several new members, Mr. Royal Phelps arose and read the report of the Committee on Custom-house Forms, which suggested a variety of improvements in the transaction of Custom-house business, in order to do away with much of the delay now experienced. The report was quite voluminous. Mr. Phelps also read the answer of Mr. Guthrie, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to the complaints of the Committee. Mr. Guthrie disagreed with the Committee on some points, and endeavored to disabuse the minds of the merchants as to alleged collusion between the officers at the Appraiser's office in Broad-street, and certain carmen, who, it is said, monopolize the cartage of merchants' goods, against their consent. The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged. A resolution of thanks to the Secretary of the Treasury and his employes for their treatment of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie, in reply to a question from Mr. J. De Peyster Ogden, said that in his administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department of the United States, while he was at the head of it, he had endeavored to do his duty. He had given to the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain such a construction as had seemed to him most reasonable. He had been consulted with regard to that treaty as much if not more than any other member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. The present Secretary of the Treasury was eminently qualified for his position. He was a good lawyer—a better lawyer probably than he (Mr. Guthrie) was. Mr. Cobb had differed with him on some points with regard to this treaty; he was not prepared to say that Mr. Cobb was wrong, but he (Mr. Guthrie) had learned nothing that should cause him to change his opinion. Mr. J. Depeyster Ogden, Chairman of a Committee appointed to consider and construe the Reciprocity Treaty, read his report, and Mr. Royal Phelps said he was prepared to read a minority report. After some debate the subject was recommitted, and the Committee was instructed to report at a special meeting to be held next Thursday, at 1 P. M. At the suggestion of Mr. Caleb Barstow, a Committee was appointed to consider the new plan of propelling canal boats by steam, and ascertain how it worked. Mr. Prosper M. Wetmore offered a resolution complimentary to Mr. Guthrie, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Don Fermin Ferrer on Nicaragua.—An Address on Nicaragua was read by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, before the Geographical Society at its regular meeting in the lecture room of the New-York Historical Society, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, last evening. He stated that the address was prepared by Don Fermin Ferrer, of Nicaragua, in his native tongue, and that the translation now presented was not read by that gentleman because he was not sufficiently well acquainted with the English language to undertake the task. The first part of the address consisted of a condensed history of the progress of the idea first advanced over three centuries ago—of the construction of an inter-oceanic Canal through the territory of Nicaragua. The various surveys and explorations partially completed under Spanish auspices; the unsuccessful expeditions undertaken by the English Government from time immemorable—especially that one which resulted so disastrously in 1780, when England lost 4,000 soldiers and a great deal of treasure in an attempt to seize Nicaragua; the many obstacles which had beset the path of every attempt to build such a canal hitherto—some, in the simple times of old, said it was wicked for men to make an opening where God had left none, and others feared that if the canal were cut through, the West Indies and all Europe would be inundated—the effort made in the same behalf by Palmer & Co., of New-York, in 1826, which failed for want of capital, and the undertaking of King William, of Holland, still later, which fell through because the monarch's thoughts were distracted by occurrences within his own realms;—these formed the subject-matter of the first part of the discourse. The geography, salubrity of climate and fertility of soil of Nicaragua were dwelt upon in the remainder of the address. Of the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company he would say nothing, for they were not yet matters of history. It was reserved for America to build the ship canal. Before the Nineteenth Century was added to the centuries that were gone, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans would be married—not by rings, as by ancient custom Venice was wedded to the Adriatic, but by spades and crow-bars; and the achievement, which would be one of the greatest of the century would be signalized by the thunder of blasted rocks—rocks rent asunder by the only innocent powder that was ever spent on the soil of Nicaragua.

The address was received with much applause, and at its close a vote of thanks was awarded to the author.

Bleeding Guttatim.—If current reports are to be credited, some candidates sowed more seed during the late canvass than their harvest yielded. One, whose sum total of votes comes to but 800, confesses that they cost him $1,250, or a dollar and a half a piece. It was told of one candidate who went in to win that he drew out of bank $1,000 in gold dollars on Tuesday morning, and that the sight drafts of strikers during the afternoon were honored in judicious little handfuls of these glittering arguments. A shrewder economist, whose bank was weaker, drew out five dollars' worth of specie in three-cent pieces. These were deposited in the capacious pocket of his best friend, who also stowed away in a convenient cache 100 prime cigars, price $1. All through the morning the candidate's friend sternly set his face against the strikers, but when, about 11 o'clock, the excited ticket-peddlers needed the consolation of a pure Havana, Sam was generous, and the workers were supplied. As the afternoon got on and the statements kept coming in that it was dry work, Sam cheered his partisans with the thought that they were working for the principle of the thing and the love of their candidate. When, an hour later, their spirits really flagged, and they began to feel what fools they were to work like stevedores for a man "who would not come down," Sam, with an air of princely freedom, lavished a handful of coin, with the injunction for all hands to lager,—repeating the generosity at the brink of every similar emergency. Before the Canvassers set to work upon the boxes, the candidate's light coin came down again in the shape of a very extensive spread of crackers and cheese, and stews all round. The candidate was elected and there was small change left over. The result shows, as the case of Esau should have taught, that a V is no larger to a thirsty man than a quarter, and that the V only lengthens the diameter of the circle of dry ones about the nearest bar,—an important fact.

The Hon. Levi S. Chatfield's Introductory Lecture on Criminal Law.—The first lecture of the course on Criminal Law, in the Department of Law of the New-York University, was delivered by the Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, last evening. "Persons exempt from Punishment for Crime," was the subject of the lecture, and he considered it under four heads: *First*—Infants under seven years of age were presumed to be *doli incapax*; and no proof could be received to rebut the presumption that they could do no wrong. *Second*—Infants between seven and fourteen years of age were presumed to be *doli incapax*, but evidence might be given to show that they have mischievous discretion. Mr. Chatfield cited many cases in which the ruling had been in accordance with the law thus laid down. *Third*—Married women, acting in the presence and under the authority of their husbands, were excusable on the ground of superior authority; but criminal acts, perpetrated by them, in the absence of their husbands, subjected them to the same punishment as if they were *sole*; and if it were shown that a crime was committed by a married woman at her own instigation, although in the presence of her husband, she was liable. *Fourth*—Persons of unsound mind were not subject to punishment; our statute declares that no insane person shall be punished for any criminal offence, and that no person shall be tried while in a state of insanity. The lecture was highly interesting, and those who listened to it seemed greatly interested.

French Benevolent Society.—We have received the report of this association for the past year, from which it appears that the receipts have been $5,437 and that aid has been extended to 733 persons, 130 more than during the previous year. The report complains of a decrease of collections, and mentions that among the beneficiaries of the Society are some families who have received aid regularly from the date of its establishment. In some instances the son has succeeded the father in drawing from its funds until it has come to be regarded as part of the fixed property of the family. In many instances these persons could not be made to comprehend how it was their pensions could be stopped, and have even threatened to appeal to the law against being thus deprived of their rights. The Society has entered upon the task of suppressing entirely these perpetual pensions. It is suggested that the establishment of an asylum, with a dispensary attached, where a certain number of sick could be received and from which aid and medicines could be sent to their houses, would be of very great service.

The Weather—Vessels and Steamboats Detained.—The steamtugs *Achilles*, Captain Hennesey, and *Wm. H. Webb*, Captain Hazzard, arrived from below yesterday, and report that there are a number of vessels anchored in the Lower Bay, all outward bound, detained on account of the weather, and that they saw no vessels inward bound. The ship *Arctic*, Captain Gerega, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed Oct. 4, reports having experienced very bad weather westward of the banks, during which she lost sails, stove bulwarks, shifted cargo and sustained other damage. The Sound steamers *Plymouth Rock*, *Metropolis* and *Commonwealth* all sailed at their regular hour, taking with them a number of the passengers who were brought back by the *Empire State*, *C. Vanderbilt* and *Connecticut*, all three of which returned yesterday in consequence of the storm and tremendous sea in the Sound. The steamers *Confidence*, *Norwalk* and *Golden Gate*, which were to have sailed yesterday from Port Jefferson, did not leave their respective wharfs on account of the weather.

Steam Fire-Engine.—Lee & Larned's new steam fire-engine will be tested before the Street Commissioner and other officials, at the Bowling Green, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. This engine is locomotive, and will propel itself from the Novelty Iron Works to the place of exhibition, under escort, however, of the Empire Engine Co., No. 42, which has volunteered to take charge of it for the occasion and to conduct the trial. The foreman of this company, Mr. Richard P. Moore, has been long in favor of introducing steam fire-engines, under charge of the existing companies, and the company has recently petitioned the Common Council to procure for them such an engine. They will improve the opportunity of testing the adoption of this entirely novel form of steam fire-engine to their use.

Dispensary Work.—New-York has five large dispensaries, where, during the past month, 10,385 patients have been treated, and 640 persons been vaccinated. The native-born patients numbered 4,894, a little less than half of the whole. The average of prescriptions were two to each patient.

Burns Festival.—The Burns Club of this City are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Poet's birth, by a festival dinner at the Astor House and by such other ceremonies as they may consider appropriate. They seek the cooperation and participation of the Clubs of this country andn Caada, and of such other associations as may feel an interest in the occasion, and will be very happy to hear from them on the subject. Mr. V. Clirehburgh, Jr., is the Secretary of the Club, and it is requested that communications on the subject should be addressed to him.

Postponement of the Departure of the Next Mail Steamer for California.—We learn from M. O. Roberts, Esq., that the Mail steamship *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, will be detained till 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 6th inst.

A Sailor of the Niagara Run Over.—John Brown, a sailor belonging to the United States frigate *Niagara*, was run over Wednesday evening by a hack, while crossing Broadway, and one of his legs broken. The hack driver whipped up his team and soon dashed out of sight, leaving the sailor to pick himself up the best way he could, and then with aid to crawl off to the City Hospital.

Suicide Prevented.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, Coxswain Alexander, of the Harbor Police, picked up the body of a young lady in the water, in South Ferry-slip. He took her to the First Ward Station-house, and after considerable difficulty she was resuscitated. She was a German girl, and exceedingly well dressed, but refused to give her name, residence, or any particulars relative to herself.

Correction.—We are requested to state that the steam-heating apparatus of the Cooper Institute was not "out of working order" on the evening of Bayard Taylor's lecture, but that there was no steam ready and that this was the occasion of the uncomfortable condition of the room.

Police Intelligence.

Cost of a Woman's Curiosity.—At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, a good-looking, well-dressed woman, holding a young infant in her arms, elbowed her way up to the Magistrate's desk.

"What's wanted?" urbanely inquired Justice Brennan.

"Here's a child that don't belong to me," responded the woman, holding out the child at arm's length.

"Well, what's wanted?" reiterated the Justice, not so politely as before. "Make the story short."

The woman told her story. Her name was Ann Williams. She lived in Thompson-street, and in No. 31 in the same street lived, or rather had lived, a Mrs. Cheron. The husband of Mrs. Cheron was absent in California, where he had been for over two years. Mrs. Cheron, it was believed, had not acted altogether as a faithful wife should. It was rumored among the neighbors that she had given birth to a baby. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Williams called on Mrs. Cheron to find out whether this rumor was well founded or not. Mrs. Cheron was in bed, and, being spoken to with regard to the report, indignantly pronounced the story false.

Mrs. W. was curious, however. She pulled down the bed-clothes, and sure enough there was a baby. Determined to let the neighbors know that the report was a correct one, she snatched infant and ran out of house with it in her arms. She exhibited the child to the neighbors, was absent nearly an hour and then returned to deliver it over to the charge of its mother, but Mrs. Cheron had fled. She (Mrs. Williams) said she had waited twenty-four hours, and Mrs. Cheron had failed to return, and it was her belief she would not come back again.

A look of triumph was on Mrs. Williams' face as she concluded the story. Justice Brennan—looking very stern—told her that she had been guilty of child stealing—an exceedingly atrocious crime; he should have to commit her to prison upon her own confession. There was a remedy, however. She must take the child home and take care of it. Mrs. Williams expressed her marked displeasure at the result, but firmly convinced that there was no other way to save herself from prison she gave the required promise, and left, takingthe child with her.

The Alleged Gambling-House Murder.—The examination of Robert L. Willis, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house, No. 581 Broadway, who is charged with having murdered a man at his establishment and then throwing the body down the cistern, was adjourned till 10 A. M., yesterday. At the appointed hour, Mr. Willis, Mr. Busteed, his counsel, and a large number of spectators were present—the drizzling rain not enough to keep the interested crowd away. Mr. Busteed inquired if the prosecution were ready to proceed with the examination of further witnesses. Justice Connolly, the acting Magistrate, stated that he had consulted with the District-Attorney, and that they had decided to introduce no more testimony. He intended to prepare a written decision and named next Monday, at 10 o'clock, as the time when he would give the decision and wind up the case. An adjournment accordingly took place till Monday. Mr. Willis meantime continues in the full enjoyment of his liberty—as he has ever since the present grave charge was preferred against him. He has given bail in $3,000 to answer a charge of keeping a gambling house, and will be tried before the Court of Sessions.

Pickpockets on the Cars.—The rain yesterday filled the City cars with passengers and—pickpockets. James Valentine, of No. 288 Washington-street, while hanging on to one of the leather straps of an Eighth-avenue car to preserve his easy footing, suddenly lost his equilibrium, when he discovered that his gold watch, valued at $150, had been abstracted from his vest pocket. Mr. N. W. Hooker was relieved of a valuable gold time-piece while riding in a Sixth-avenue car. By the time the watch was out of his pocket, the thief was out of the car. Two or three women lost small porte-monnaies containing small sums of money. Complaints were made at the Police Head-quarters. The losers were consoled by being told by Sergeant Lefferts that if the Detective Police were allowed free rides on the cars or in the omnibuses, they would soon frighten away these pickpockets and stop their depredations.

Youthful Burglars Caught.—Some Eleventh Ward Officers discovered, at an early hour yesterday morning, three youths coming out of the brass foundry of Mr. John Aspinwall, No. 331 Fifth-street. Seeing the officers, the juvenile "cracksmen" let drop their booty—some brass faucets and pieces of copper—as though it had suddenly become impregnated with an uncomfortable quantity of caloric, and took to their heels. The officers followed suit, and being the more nimble footed, overtook them. The prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan, where they gave the names of Joseph Parker, James O'Brien and Aaron Stewart. They were locked up in default of $2,000 bail each. They had entered the foundry by forcing open the front door with a "jimmy."

A Foundling and a Generous Outfit.—Two or three foundlings are weekly picked up in the City—half-filled ash barrels and empty coal boxes being the usual places of deposit, and filthy rags the usual coverings. An exceptional case came to light yesterday. Under the mammoth stoop of a brown-stone front mansion in Fourteenth-street, in a neat wicker basket, was found a child about a month old. A lavish and expensive outfit of diminutive garments were snugly packed in one end of the basket. The little stranger was sent to the Almshouse.

The Late Stabbing Case.—James Gillen, who was stabbed by his brother Patrick a few days since in Greenwich-street, is not expected to live. The Coroner has been notified, and will take his *ante-mortem* examination to-day. The brother Patrick is locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Charge of Perjury.—Catharine Mulhearn was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury, in having sworn falsely, as is alleged in the complaint made against Robert Willis, regarding the alleged murder at No. 581 Broadway. She was committed for examination.

Letter from Com. Kearney.

Navy-yard, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I had the honor to report myself to you on the 1st inst. for temporary duty in the Lighthouse Board, of which Commodore Shubrick, it would seem, is the permanent Chairman. It is true he entered the Navy a few months earlier than myself. I have served only fifty-one years, and I am now ordered by the Navy Department to a temporary duty, growing out of the Commodore's absence on other duty. I am to be under your department. Had I been ordered on sea service, I should feel gratified in leaving my present command—the Navy-yard and Station of New-York. I am sorry to trouble you as a Cabinet officer, in no way connected with the Navy of the United States, but I feel it due to myself, for I am at a loss to know what exact position I am to hold in the absence of Commodore Shubrick. I will take this opportunity of adding—after expressing my surprise at my sudden removal—that, if politics have had any agency in the matter, no greater mistake could have been made. It would hardly be expected of me to change an opinion, and to serve any policy, by swerving from a just course in doing so, whether white or black be the color of the party.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

L. KEARNEY.

A Modern Saint's Tragedy.

A private letter communicated to the *Evening Post*, has the following curious story of the distribution of the relics of an Austrian Archduchess:

"The body of the Saxon Princess Margaret, (recently deceased,) wife of the Archduke Charles, was laid upon a block and chopped in pieces, in order to send different parts of the body to various parts of the country. The chopping-up process took place in the Chapel of the Castle, in the presence of the dead woman's husband. Extended upon a red-draped block lay the naked white corpse, surrounded by priests chanting in Latin, youths swinging censors, and a number of men armed with choppers, saws, and other instruments. First, the heart was cut out of the body, inclosed in a golden case, and placed in an urn. It was then sent to Rome, to be consecrated by the Pope, after which it was sent to the Loretto Chapel, and thence returned to Vienna. But it was not to rest here. Ten cities claimed the honor of being Homer's birthplace, and six Austrian bishoprics claimed the privilege of possessing all, or a part of the sainted Margaret's body. The Bishop of Prague would be content with the arms, the Bishop of Saizburg wished to obtain the head and shoulders, while the Bishop of Linz anxiously desired to possess the two middle fingers. The Vienna consistory was obliged to decide between the claimants, and the heart was at length forwarded to the Common Council of Insbruck, in Tyrol, accompanied by two autograph letters of the Archduke Charles—one of which was directed to the Chief of the Jesuits—in which the hope was expressed that 'Tyrol, the always faithful,' would 'for all time cherish the memory of the Archduchess, who was a saint upon earth.'

'Had the heart alone been separated from the body, the chopping-up process would soon have been finished; but the church demanded more. Hence the Archduke Charles directed the cutting open of his wife's abdomen—which was done. The intestines were taken out, placed in copper, silver and golden capsules, and sent with an autograph letter to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where the said intestines were first exhibited upon the altar, and then buried beneath the altar. Hereupon the two middle fingers were severed from the body, and sent with another autograph letter to Dresden. All that remained of the Archduchess was then wrapped in red velvet, and laid in state on a catafalk; and ultimately the mutilated corpse was placed in a coffin and deposited in the imperial tomb."

Celebration of an Historical Event.—The citizens of Western Pennsylvania are making arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne, which will occur on the 25th inst. Fort Duquesne stood upon the site of the present Pennsylvania Railroad dépôt at Pittsburg. It was built by the French as one of the line of military fortifications which they projected from Canada to Louisiana, and by which they intended to establish their own ascendency over the valleys of the Missipi, Ohio and St. Lawrence, and to confine the Anglo-Saxon dominion to the eastern side of the Alleghanies. The capture of this fort by the English in 1758 defeated this project. It was during the war which preceded and led to that event that Washington acquired the experience and public confidence which led to his subsequent selection for command of the United Colonies. The event is to be celebrated by a great procession of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania,—all trades and professions being requested to send delegations. Edward Everett has been invited to repeat his address on Washington upon the occasion. The various Railroad Companies whose roads centre at Pittsburg will issue excursion tickets.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES—Nov. 6.

A Literary Department will hereafter form a prominent feature in the Weekly Times, comprising original and selected Literary Articles, Poetry, and Reviews.

POETRY.—A Woman's Question, by Adelaide Ann Proctor. Rhyme and Reason—a facetious squib.

LITERARY.—Extracts from Carlyle's new work "Frederick the Great"—The King of Prussia's Grenadier. Jung Bahadoor's Love-Token. How to Talk English. Chinese Bridges. Visit to a Chinese City. Labor and Dishonesty. The Young Lady and Household Duties. The Human Thermometer. Eloquence of the Bar. Not exactly Hypocrites. Reflections. Literary Items.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Witchcraft and Agriculture. Prussic Acid. Artificial Hatching. Cultivation of Paraguay Tea. Prejudices of Farmers. Depth for Setting Trees. What England pays in one year for Manure. How to plant Roses.

SCIENCE.—New Treatment of Croup. Arterial Blood. Smooth-Bore Arms. Dynamascopy. Silk-Worms. Photography. Oxygenized Water. The New Metal Aluminum. The Stereoscope. Miscellaneous Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Lesson of the Elections. Our Fall Business. Future of Mexico. British Colonies. Relations with New-Granada. Our Central American Relations.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The Republican Triumphs in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin. Vote for Governor in New-York—State and City. Members of Congress Elected on Tuesday.

FILLIBUSTERISM.—Proclamation of the President against Walker's new Project. Official Statement of the Views of the Government on Central American Affairs.

THE NEW TRANSIT GRANT.—Full particulars of the Van Dycke and Wallace Contract.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Advices two weeks later from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Latest news from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA.—General Outline of the latest intelligence.

FRASER'S RIVER.—Interesting and authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

MEXICO.—Particulars of the Great Battle at La Parada.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Government Affairs.

EUROPE.—Summary of the Latest News. The London *Times* on French Consuls in England—a Queer Affair. Particulars of the Loss of the American ship *Antelope*. Account of the Burning of the *Austria* by Capt. Renaud of the French ship *Maurice*.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—Summary of Intelligence from all parts of the Union.

NEW-YORK CITY.—Summary of the Week, for New-York and the Suburbs.

PERSONAL.—Gossip concerning the movements of notable persons.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Condensed items of General News.

OBITUARY.—Deaths of distinguished persons during the week.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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All orders must be addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Corner Spruce and Nassau sts.

Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

For California.—The magnificent clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER is cleared, and will sail as soon as the weather permits; has accommodations for a few more passengers. She is now in the stream. For passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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We also call attention to our
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CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
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Extremely moderate prices.
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Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Parties Furnished
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest collection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Ladd, Webster & Co.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

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A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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Twelve incomparable Fall styles.
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The "Pocket Cap," for Concert, Opera, and Theatres.
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MARRIED.

Hart—Cronk.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, by the Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, David H. Hart to Sarah I. Cronk, daughter of the late Andrew Cronk, all of this City.

Depew—See.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., E. Holbrook Depew to Helen J., only daughter of Abm. S. See.

Day—Hibben.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Thomas Guion, Mr. Stephen Day to Mrs. Henrietta E. Hibben, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

Bonta—Rathbone.—At Roselawn, Columbia, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, by the Rev. Edward Holmes, George G. Bonta, of New-York, to Alice E., daughter of the late Francis H. Rathbone, of Roselawn.

Nichols—Main.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, George W. Nichols to Ellie S., daughter of Elias H. Main, Esq.

Cobb—Polhemus.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Newburg, the Rev. Oliver E. Cobb, of Hopewell, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Cornelia W., daughter of the late Rev. Abraham Polhemus, D. D., of Newark.

DIED.

Farless.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, Benjamin Farless, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 58th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 148 East 35th-st.

Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

Savage.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, at the residence of her father, Sarah Rowena, youngest daughter of John Y. Savage, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to take part in the service at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sacramento City, Cal., papers please copy.

Baker.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, Alfred Baker, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with the officers and members of the Eighth Company National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Anson Baker, No. 242 4th-st., (Washington-square,) on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Gould.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, of consumption, Francis E. Gould, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, Thomas C. Gould, No. 43 Tompkins-st. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

Weyant.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 4, James R., son of Smith T. and Sarah M. Weyant, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Tompkinsville, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Carll.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 4, John, the only child of John F. and Hannah A. Carll, aged 1 year, 10 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, at Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and weak stomach is Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. They purify the taste, give clearness to the mind, and tone to the system. They need no praise when known. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California and the South Pacific Coast, per U. S. steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on FRIDAY the 5th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—Fresh supply just received this day. A new pamphlet, giving certificates of cures from our most respectable citizens, just issued. Quarts, $3; pints, $2 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

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FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
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DR. SANGER'S HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
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PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION:
Its Extent, Causes and Effects throughout the World, (Being an Official Report to the Board of Almshouse Governors of the City of New-York.) By William Sanger, M. D., Resident Physician, Blackwell's Island, New-York City; Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; late one of the Physicians to the Marine Hospital, Quarantine, New-York, &c., &c., &c. 8vo. Muslin, $3.

To such grievances as society cannot readily cure, it usually forbids utterance on pain of scorn; this scorn being only a sort of tinseled cloak to its deformed weakness.—*Currer Bell.*—[*Shirley.*

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SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The special annual meeting of this Society, for the election of officers, will be held at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 7½ P. M.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
The performance will consist of the entire opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
On the same occasion the renowned contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
will make her last appearance this season.
The following artists will appear:
Madame GAZZANIGA,
Madame D'ANGRI,
TAMARO, LORINI, GASSIER, GASPARONI.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for the GAZZANIGA night commences this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.
To-morrow, Saturday, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The only one in which Mlle. Piccolomini will appear.
Grand and unequalled combination of
THE GREATEST ARTISTS.
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
PICCOLOMINI and FORMES.
La Naranjera (Spanish dance in costume) by GAZZANIGA.
SELECTIONS FROM SEMIRAMIDE
By Madame D'ANGRI and GASSIER.
To conclude with
SELECTIONS FROM IL TROVATORE.
ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of
THE NEW PRIVATE BOXES,
which may be secured in advance on Friday and Saturday, at the Box-Office of the Academy. Price, $4, $10 and $16, according to the number of seats they contain.
Tickets for the Matinée may be had TO-DAY at all the ticket offices specified in the extra Matinée advertisement.
On MONDAY, Nov. 8,
GRAND DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI as ZERLINA.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. GHIONI,
Prima donna absoluta, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
The sale of the reserved seats for Don Giovanni commences on Saturday morning.
The private boxes for Don Giovanni will be
SOLD AT AUCTION,
By Henry H. Leeds & Co., on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock,
IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that
MLLE. POINSOT AND MME. LABORDE
Have arrived in the *Fulton*. Due notice will be given of their first appearance in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at one precisely.
Tickets for the Matinée may be had to-day and to-morrow, at the three regular and the twenty supplementary ticket offices. No Reserved Seats. Private Boxes, however, may be secured in advance at the Academy only.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that
THE ONLY MATINEE
which can positively be given during the first epoch of the Winter season will take place on
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 6, at 1,
when will be presented the grandest and most remarkable combination ever offered to the public, both as regards
GREAT ARTISTS AND POPULAR OPERAS,
supported by the splendid Mise en Scene of the Academy of Music and its
UNRIVALED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
PICCOLOMINI, D'ANGRI, FORMES,
GASSIER, TAMARO, LORINI,
will appear, together with
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
who will sing in costume her admired Spanish Song, "La Naranjera."
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
followed by selections from
SEMIRAMIS AND IL TROVATORE.
The great desire of the public for a repetition of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
can thus be complied with, and another opportunity given to see
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and FORMES
in the same opera, and in their admired characters of Maria and Sergeant Sulpice.
The entire opera of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT
will be presented without curtailment or abridgement.
It will be the
ONLY MATINEE IN WHICH PICCOLOMINI
will appear, on account of her approaching departure for Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
NOTICE.—Tickets for the Matinée may be had TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.
Admission..........One Dollar
There will be no Reserved Seats.
The whole of the Academy of Music, capable of seating
FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,
Will be thrown open to the public, with the exception of the
NEW PRIVATE BOXES,
Which may be secured in advance, on Friday and Saturday, at the Box Office of the Academy. Price, $8, $10 and $12, according to the number of seats they contain.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinee will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country might be in time for railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
The public are respectfully informed that the most extensive preparations, which for some time have monopolized the care and anxiety of the Director, for the production of
MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI,
are now completed, and that this grandest of all operas will be given on
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
with a more striking cast and ensemble than it has ever been performed in America, or in any European city, not even London and Paris excepted.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will sing the part of Zerlina. It will be the last character but two in which she will appear in New-York. The Director, who, during his annual visits to Europe, has watched the career of Mlle. Piccolomini since she made her *début* in London three years ago, recommends it to the public as the most captivating part she has yet appeared in, both as regards singing and her inimitable acting.
The attractions of this, the Directer trusts, forever memorable performance, are not confined to Mlle. Piccolomini alone.
OTHER GREAT AND ADMIRED ARTISTS
will appear, supported by a
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL FORCE
numbering upwards of
FOUR HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Full particulars will be given on Saturday morning.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Whenever the Director, during the troublous times of last year, has appealed to the public, that appeal has been most generously responded to. He fondly hopes that since that time no mistake in his management has lessened the kindness of which he has had so many proofs.
If not the entire public, those persons at least who take an interest in operatic matters cannot but be aware of the immense expenses incurred by the director since the commencement of the present season, in bringing out a number of artists, (one of whom attracts at present the world's attention, whilst the others have not only appeared at the first theatres, but have likewise occupied in them a prominent position,) in getting up a "mise en scene," which has placed the New-York Academy of Music above many a celebrated European opera house, and in organizing a choral and orchestral force of which the country might well be proud. Those persons know that the expense of every performance has reached an average of $2,500 per night. The extra expenses incurred for the "Don Giovanni" have increased the average to between three and four thousand dollars.
In view of these circumstances, the director thinks himself not only justified in slightly increasing, on this extraordinary occasion only, the regular prices of admission, but he hopes that the public will cheerfully pay the proportionately slight advance, and thus encourage him in prosecuting his plans for the future, which he trusts will inaugurate a new era in opera matters.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVVANNI.
Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 50. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.
NEW PRIVATE BOXES.
The extraordinary favor which the new private boxes have found in the eyes of the public, has particularly pointed them out to the speculators in opera tickets, who, by patiently waiting from an early hour until the box office is opened, have always managed to get hold of a number of them, and succeeded in selling them at premiums varying from $10 to $25 each.
It may be reasonably supposed that the attraction of the "Don Giovanni" night will increase the evil instead of lessening it. Mr. Ullman, therefore, respectfully announces that, after mature deliberation, and after having consulted several gentlemen of standing, he has determined to
SELL THE PRIVATE BOXES AT AUCTION,
and as a proof that his motive in adopting this measure is not dictated by any mercenary views nor suggested by self-interest, he will claim only
THE REGULAR PRICE OF THE BOXES,
and hand all
PROCEEDS FROM PREMIUMS OBTAINED
to his Honor the Mayor of New-York, to be applied by him
FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.
The auction of the private boxes will take place
ON SATURDAY, AT 12 M., IN THE
ROTUNDA OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
The auction will be conducted by Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on SATURDAY in the usual manner, viz: At the Academy of Music and C. BREUSING'S at 8½, and at SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. beg leave to announce that they have been employed by Mr. Ullman to dispose of the choice of boxes for the first performance of "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, the sale of which will be made at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock. The order of sale will be as follows: First, all the front row of boxes; second, the second row of boxes fronting the stage; third, the the third row of boxes fronting the stage; fourth, the side boxes, several of which are very desirable. Diagrams of the boxes may be had at our store, No. 23 Nassau-s., on Saturday morning. Mr. Ullman has adopted this mode for the disposition of the seats, for the purpose of preventing their falling into the hands of speculators. They will be put up at the regular price, and the premium will be distributed among the charitable objects of the day, under the direction of the Mayor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THE BEARDED BABY, 4 years old, with exuberant beard and whiskers. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE collection at private sale, comprising works by the eminent sculptor, Palmer, and pictures by Church, Weir, Kensett, Durand, Boughton, Cropsey, Darley, Mount and others. May be seen from 9 till 4, at room No. 12 Appleton's Building, Broadway.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M. Match for $2,000; mile and repeat to harness; half forfeit; good day and good track.
Mr. Geo. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern*.
Mr. H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American*.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA!
A TRIP THROUGH COSTA RICA!
A personal narrative by
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
With Illustrations, 25 feet in length, sketched on the spot, by
RAMON PAEZ, OF VENEZUELA,
And painted by
JOSEPH KYLE, OF NEW-YORK,
At Niblo's Saloon, throughout the second week of November. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 Broadway; PHELAN'S Billiard Rooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 112 Fulton-st.; *Irish News* Office, and at the door of the Saloon.
Doors open at 7; Narrative commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
The Performances will terminate as near to 10½ as possible.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858,
Fifty-fourth night of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
who will appear in their original characters in the drama of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Supported by
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.
NOTICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10—There will be a Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance of
JESSIE BROWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
At the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,
Will deliver his
ORATION ON WASHINGTON.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, $1; Ochestra seats, (secured,) $1 50.
For sale at the principal hotels, music and bookstores, the office of the Association, No. 25 Cooper Institute, Astor-place, and at Niblo's Garden.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CHANGE OF BILL.
Second night of the new and original petite comedy, entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMER.
First time in two years of Mr. O'Brien's admired comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Nov. 5, 1858.
To commence with the admired comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Gerald Fitzmaurice	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Clover	Mr. Dyott
Hugh Savage	Mr. Chandler
Charles Clover	Mr. Levere
Grip	Mr. Bernard
Servant	Mr. Oliver

To be followed by the
A NEW PETITE COMEDY,
entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Tommy Titmouse, a man of the world, of 18,	Miss Mary Gannon
Mary Templeton..... } His	Miss Ernestine Henrarde
Kate Somerville..... } Cousins	Mrs. Sloan
Bridget, an Irish chambermaid	Mr. Sloan
Aunt Martha	Miss Carman
Sally, the parlor girl	Miss Tree

To conclude with Mr. Brougham's burlesque of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
with all its splendid scenery and effects.
Characters by Messrs. Brougham, Sloan, Chippendale, Miss Gannon, Miss Henrarde, Mrs. Floyd, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters.	Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } her daughters.	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 5,
The performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
Enrique de Moneva..........Mr. G. C. Boniface
After which, the Musical Comedy of
THE WATERMAN.
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1858.
Will commence with the Rev. H. Millman's Tragedy of
FAZIO, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
To be followed by Shakespeare's Comedy, in 3 acts, of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio..........Mr. E. Eddy
Katherine..........Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To conclude with the drama of the
WHITEBOY OF GALWAY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 5,
The entertainment will commence with the play of the
IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer..........Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Comedetta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with the drama of the
PHANTOM OF THE MOUNTAIN.

NIXON & KEMP'S
GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Performances every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by all to be the most
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
LITTLE ALICE,
THE CHILD-RIDER,
in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.
Admission..........50 cents
Children under 12 years..........25 cents
No reserved seats.
NOTICE.—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as a cheap entertainment for the masses.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been four weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps de Ballet of
FIFTY CHILDREN.
The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 *Times* office, stating when an interview can be had.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to make bread; a good girl with first-rate references, may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE REtail dry goods business. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

H. HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—This is really a certain remedy for the toothache in the worst cases. It is perfectly simple and harmless. The cure is permanent. Sold by P. J. BUCKLEY, No. 345 Broome-st., and at wholesale and retail by H. HIKA, No. 80½ Prince-st. Price 25 cents; by mail ten three-cent stamps. Six boxes $1; half-gross $10; gross $18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable woman, with best of reference from former employers, as first-class cook and baker; knows her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a very good French fluter; will be found a competent servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY seeks some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate remuneration. Is a good plain sewer, of pleasing address, and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ACTIVE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; she has a smart boy, 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take small wages, if he was taken with her, or would let him go for his board and clothes for the Winter; the best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant woman, as excellent cook, who understands pastry, baking, and would assist if required with the washing and ironing; and by a German Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Unexceptionable reference given. Country preferred. Apply at No. 132 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK'S SITUATION IN A small private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 East 15th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would do fine washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; the other as waitress and seamstress, understands dressmaking, shirt making and embroidery. No objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av. between 31st and 32d sts., second story, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and is willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of her business; would have no objection to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do washing in the finest style, and is a first-rate laundress; understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid; does neat plain sewing or assist with housework; wages $5 a month. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as cook in all its branches, baking, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, as nurse in a private family, will take charge of a baby or a lady in delicate health, as she is fully competent; prefers a situation to travel with a family. The best of reference given; can be seen at her present situation No. 52 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also, a girl of 16; minds a baby, is quick at her needle, washes for the nursery; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to engage in a respectable family as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor, front room. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, as she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; thoroughly understands her business, neat, smart, and obliging to her employer; willing to please; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing; will be found most competent and trustworthy, and also very obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion: she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 59 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady or travel to any part of Europe. Inquire at the Employment Office No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., for three days. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and tidy Protestant girl as chambermaid; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity; will be found a person of excellent disposition, very efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; lately from the old country: good home more of an object than wages; good reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, in a small family, to do general housework and plain cooking; wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; understands chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 170 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best City reference given; 3½ years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork or waiting; best of City reference can be given at No. 87½ West 26th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MIDdle-aged woman; can take care of an infant from its birth; has 12 years' experience in same capacity; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or to do plain sewing; has good City reference; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 151 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given from her last places. Apply to No. 88 32d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid; would mind children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 18th-st., candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as laundress in a private family; is honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first-class cook. Has good City reference. Apply at 4 Garden-row, 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable person, in a widower's or bachelor's house; is of industrious and economical habits, and experienced in all domestic affairs of a house, and is willing to render her services in such; a comfortable home and kind treatment is more an object than high wages to her. Address M. D., Housekeeper, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 7th-av., near 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who thoroughly understands her business, the work of a few private families by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion, to travel to California or Europe; she is conversant with the French language (acquired in Paris,) and can teach it thoroughly; is very fond of children, and can sew well. Address Madamoiselle JEANNETTE, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress in a respectable family; she would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable and trustworthy woman; understands meats, soups, poultry, &c.; makes bread, biscuit, plain cake, puddings; washes and irons good; is particularly neat and efficient. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young German lady, speaking a little English, a situation to take care of children and make herself useful in general. Salary no object. All that is expected is a good home. Address G. O., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and deserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; has good City reference from her last situation, where she lived for five years. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; was brought up in England. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable young woman; can assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 116 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference; lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREferred) by two respectable young women as cook and laundress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as waitress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 91 25th-st., in candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; good cook and good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family by a Protestant woman who can furnish the best of references. Call, or address, ANN BROOKS, first floor, No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN CHAMBERMAID and waitress, several lady's maids, seamstresses, and other German servants, can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant young man, 20 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., or address C. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City, who will be happy to recommend him. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway; or address T. R., waiter, as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would make himself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference from his last employer, whom he has lived with for the last 5 years. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and no objection to make himself generally useful. Understands milking and taking care of a furnace. Address B. O., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant young man, (English;) has the very best of reference for competency, neatness, sobriety and honesty; no objection to going with the carriage, and will make himself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, who has received a pretty good education, wishes to obtain employment in a store; has been accustomed to driving in this City and understands the management of horses. A note addressed to J. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND FOOTman, by a respectable young Englishman, of genteel appearance; understands the management of horses, and can drive if required; good City references. Address J. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of reference from his last employer; has no objection to go to the country. Address A. R., Box 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; is willing to trim or do any work. Address I. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to take care of horses and drive; he understands the management of flowers; if wanting, he can be well recommended by his last employers. Can be seen at Mr. Powel's livery stable, until engaged, in Henry-st., between Cranberry and Middagh sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN PROTestant man and his wife to do the work on a place—the country preferred—including garden, horse, cooking, washing and ironing. Apply, after 9½ o'clock, at the Intelligence office No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself useful about the house. Good reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, an Englishman (age 24,) is a good driver and knows the City well; can produce a good reference from his last employer. Address A. Z., Box 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A single man, Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; can give good reference. Address K. M., or apply at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M'KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858.
—POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9.—
Lectures will be delivered as follows:
IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.
By Professor MCCULLOCH—On the Mechanics of Etherial Matters; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.
By Professor JOY—On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.
By Professor PECK—Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction, and graphics.
By Professor DAVIES—On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.
By Professor HACKLEY—On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.
By Professor TORREY—On Botany.
IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.
At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
By Professor LEIBER—On the History of Commerce and, subsequently, on Political Science.
By Professor NAIRNE—On Ethics.
By Professor GUYOT—On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.
By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH—On the English Language.
The Law School, under the charge of Professor THEODORE W. DWIGHT, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.
Price of tickets to each course $5, to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.
Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College. CHARLES KING,
President of Columbia College.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.
The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clk.
The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.
The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.
In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.
The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing-Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.
Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.
MRS. J. STURGES, } Executive
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Committee.
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. }

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A CENTRAL LOcality of South Brooklyn, whose afternoons are disengaged, wishes to meet with a lady, or ladies, who would require her services as instructress in modern English French literature, writing, &c. Any lady whose education has been neglected, will meet with an efficient teacher and perfect privacy, by addressing R., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years, in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing. 2d Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP LESSONS.—Mons. GAVINO BORG gives lessons on the guitar at the residences of pupils or at schools, &c. 24 lessons will make his pupils advanced. Terms, $12 for 24 lessons. Apply at Mr. JOHN M. WILSON'S, No. 435 Broadway, music, piano and guitar store, &c. Or at No. 163 Chambers-street.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

E. W. BECKWITH, PRINCIPAL OF THE Boarding School for Boys at Middletown, Conn., would receive six more pupils, and will call on parties leaving notice at No. 225 West 22d-st., or can be seen at Smith, Woodman & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway, from 10 to 4 P. M., every day this week.

A LADY RESIDING A SHORT DISTANCE from New-York, and who is educating two little girls, would like to receive two more, or a girl and boy, for general care and instruction, including music and the services of an accomplished French governess. Address S. A. E., Box No. 2,020, Post-Office.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FORTY YEARS' FREE TUITION IN THE TROY UNIVERSITY.—A certificate for 40 years' free tuition in the above University for sale for $90. Address UNIVERSITY, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each.
R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

INSTRUCTION

MADAME AUGUSTA AND MONS. [illegible] [illegible] their dancing classes [illegible] THURSDAYS.
Also, Mme. AUGUSTA'S select Academy, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Days of tuition, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. [illegible]

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN[illegible] has been added. Mme. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR vicinity, by a lady, qualified to instruct thoroughly in English, and in French and Music, a situation as Teacher, in a private family. Advertiser's terms are moderate; or board for a [illegible] partly equivalent. Address GOVERNESS, at Mrs. Townsend's School, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A gentleman qualified to instruct in the higher departments of English studies. He must be a resident teacher, and unmarried. [illegible] a personal interview. [illegible] Address ACADEMY, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOVERNESS, by a lady competent to instruct in the various branches of an English education, also in French and music; has no objection to the country; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address M. K. T., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a good musician, desires a situation South or elsewhere, in a seminary or private family as teacher of piano, and singing if desired. Address, for three days, MUSIC, [illegible] Brooklyn, corner of Henry.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—[illegible] Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] WILCOX & SON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY AND HER TWO DAUGHters [illegible] be given instruction in French and [illegible] use of a fine piano [illegible] dress E. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR DESIRES a situation in a private family to teach French, German, Latin, Greek, Music and English branches. Best City references given. Address A. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED TEACHER OF Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, &c., offers his services upon moderate terms. Will give references to families where at present engaged. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL, A GOOD DISciplinarian and teacher of elementary branches; salary $300 to $400 and board. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN THE thorough teaching of the English branches [illegible] to instruct a few pupils at their own residences. Address TEACHER, bookstore, No. 193 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION IN a family. Will teach music, drawing and French. Also, the usual English branches. No objections to go South. Apply, from 10 till 8, at No. 40 Morton-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, in a large town in the country, to give thorough instruction in the usual English branches, French and music. Apply for one week at No. 14 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ASSISTANT TEACHER. Address H. P. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating terms, experience, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF classics and mathematics is ready for a new engagement. Address TEACHER, Girard House, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT, FURnished rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, $8 to $12 for two persons.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. [illegible] 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first-class, and replete with all the modern improvements [illegible] required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. [illegible] st., corner of 4th, facing Washington Park.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 38 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained with good board, in a private family, in a delightful location, at No. 309 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine house in a genteel neighborhood, would let a few finely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 Albion-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly suited with board at No. 25 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 109 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
S. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, or with a widow lady, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. East side of Broadway, near Union-square, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,869 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the neighborhood of 5th-av., between 18th and 30th sts., a parlor and two bed-rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, for a family of three. [illegible] State terms and full particulars. References exchanged. Address E. D., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady, two children and nurse, in the upper part of the City. Sitting and two bedrooms required. Private family preferred. [illegible] Address, with particulars, Box No. 413 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant airy room at No. 18 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., in a strictly private family.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED BY A gentleman, in some pleasant locality, between 4th and 26th sts., [illegible] with closets required, with gas, Croton water, &c. Address, stating terms, S. W., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home [illegible] nicely-furnished parlor [illegible] or, if they prefer [illegible] the modern improvements. Location [illegible] 4th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms with board, may be had on reasonable terms in a small private family without children. The comforts of a home can be had by those with good reference, at No. 55 West 29th-st., first house west of 5th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up town; [illegible] gas and fire; private family; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE second floor to let, to a gentleman and wife, in a first-class modern-built house, with every convenience; also a few rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, GERMAN preferred, a genteel parlor bedroom and bath-room, with water closet, by the month [illegible] per week. No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway.
JOHN J. WOODWARD.

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR 2d-av., a room on 2d floor, front, small one communicating if required; gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be [illegible] in a private family. References given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor with board, in a neatly-furnished house, having every modern convenience. Location No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small private family in Douglas-st., South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Address S. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of [illegible] together or single, to families or single gentlemen. [illegible] given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a desirable location, and convenient to different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c. [illegible] 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—IN A HOUSE where the [illegible] required. Apply at No. 32 East 30th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly. Warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible] GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway [illegible] CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

[illegible] HARDWARE, &C., AT AUCTION.—[illegible]DS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRI-[illegible] 5, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 [illegible]

[illegible] Shovels, [illegible]g Machines, [illegible] Cutlery, — Pocket Knives, Double-barrel Guns, Locks and Padlocks, Augers.

[illegible] large assortment of heavy and shelf goods. [illegible] fancy soap, in boxes. [illegible] of French and German fancy goods, toys, [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] Sargent & Foster's apple parers. [illegible]es and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]PTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY [illegible] GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. [illegible] will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible] o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, [illegible]own property of the Jersey City Glass-works, [illegible] 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-[illegible] building with an addition built of stone for a [illegible]room. The glass-house proper covers a surface [illegible] lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-[illegible]nning back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet [illegible]teen full lots of ground south of the Morris [illegible] connected with the glass-house. The cutting-[illegible] ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-[illegible]. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and [illegible] contain all the accommodations necessary for [illegible]tory of the largest class. The premises derive [illegible] title from the associates of the Jersey Com-[illegible] situation is convenient to the Ferry. The [illegible] Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to [illegible] ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are [illegible] previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the [illegible]perty is about $400. The water-rent on the [illegible] not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey [illegible]ailroad Company have petitioned the New-[illegible]islature for an extension of their road to Jer-[illegible] and it is thought that in such an event this [illegible] would be wanted for the Company's dépôt. The attention of capitalists is directed to this [illegible] property is constantly increasing in value, [illegible]vestment must pay large profits. Terms liberal [illegible] indisputable. For lithographic maps and hand-[illegible]aining full information, apply at the office of [illegible] H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]BLE CENTRAL PARK, MANHAT-[illegible]QUARE AND FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS AT [illegible]—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, [illegible]ESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer-[illegible]change ;

[illegible], northwest corner 81st-st., 1 gore lot, front-[illegible] Central Park and Manhattan-square.
[illegible], 4 gore lots, adjoining above, fronting on [illegible] square.
[illegible], southeast corner 110th-st., 1 lot.
[illegible], southeast corner 115th-st., 1 lot.
[illegible], 1 lot west side, 175 feet north 114th-st.
[illegible], southwest corner 127th-st., 1 lot.
[illegible], 1 lot adjoining above.

[illegible] are the handsomest lots on 5th-av., and in [illegible] beautiful part of this magnificent street, near [illegible]rris-square. Title unquestionable ; terms lib-[illegible] &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

[illegible] H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT [illegible], on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. [illegible] at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over [illegible]oom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice [illegible], by celebrated masters, ancient and mod-[illegible] collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, [illegible] entirely by himself from Europe, and not ex-[illegible]ore in this country, all being of the highest [illegible]prising choice specimens of the follow artists : [illegible]gh, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. [illegible] Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F. [illegible]nte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, [illegible] Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Met-[illegible] and many others named in the catalogue. [illegible] comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on ex-[illegible] our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day [illegible] ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited [illegible] this splendid collection.

[illegible]LEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

[illegible]ULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER [illegible] W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the [illegible] Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a [illegible] property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, [illegible] about 18 miles from the City, and three [illegible] walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, for-[illegible] and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., con-[illegible] about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the [illegible] road. On the premises is a two-story frame [illegible] 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large [illegible] barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title per-[illegible]le positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and [illegible] sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. [illegible] particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]SON THIRD AND FOURTH AVE-[illegible] SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-[illegible] STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. [illegible] auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange.

[illegible]-AVENUE—Northwest corner 73d-st., 4 lots.
[illegible]-THIRD-STREET—26 lots, north side, adjoin-[illegible]
[illegible]-AVENUE—Southeast cor. 74th-st., 4 lots.
[illegible]-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, adjoin-[illegible]

[illegible]st. and 3d-av. lots are of proper grade and [illegible] immediate use ; the street containing gas and [illegible] being flagged, curbed, &c. Terms liberal ; [illegible] at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

[illegible]EHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. [illegible]NCK, on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]esroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied as-[illegible] of elegant household furniture, consisting in [illegible]ewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-[illegible] reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, [illegible]de tables ; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black [illegible] enameled chamber suites ; oak dining-room [illegible]tension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, [illegible] mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany [illegible] and bookcases, office and library tables, pa-[illegible]tary bedstead, corner stands, and a general as-[illegible] furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

MESSRS. PRESTON & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]S! BOOKS! AT AUCTION, AT STORE [illegible]7½ Broadway, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre, [illegible] PRESTON & CO., Auctioneers. Will be sold, [illegible]ENING, commencing at 6½ o'clock, the largest [illegible] valuable assortment of books ever offered in [illegible] Country dealers, or those wishing to replenish [illegible]aries, should call and examine, as they can buy [illegible] their own prices. Books at private sale during [illegible] at fair average auction prices. Remember the [illegible] 627½ Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

[illegible]UTORS' SALE OF JEWELRY TO [illegible] TRADE—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY. [illegible] at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-[illegible] [illegible]iry, in lots to suit the trade, by order of the [illegible], consisting in part of gold watches, rings, gold-[illegible] [illegible]meo, painted pins and ear-rings, vest-chains, [illegible]ks, sleeve-buttons, studs, vest buttons, &c., to [illegible] without reserve, in lots to suit, to the trade only. [illegible]ah.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, [illegible]UESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer-[illegible]change, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutch-[illegible] town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barry-[illegible] H. R. R. R., mostly under cultivation ; [illegible]ellent ; neighborhood improved ; view fine ; well [illegible] buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at [illegible]ad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]NTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. [illegible]ECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on [illegible] nine three-story brown-stone front houses and [illegible] 196 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west [illegible] feet 3½ inches by 92 feet ; houses 40 feet deep [illegible] gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, [illegible]ms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

[illegible]H BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. [illegible]ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and [illegible]ose choice roots, at No. 73 William-st., at 11 [illegible]ATURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths, [illegible] Narcisses, Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown [illegible] &c. All in fine order and worthy the attention [illegible] and others.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

[illegible]GAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TA-[illegible]—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th [illegible] o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., [illegible]gany billiard tables, with marble beds and Phe-[illegible] combination cushions ; in perfect order and [illegible], with balls, cues, &c., complete, by order of [illegible]gee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]LBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. [illegible]AD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. [illegible]d Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and [illegible]rd of Brokers. [illegible]S DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, [illegible], at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nas-[illegible] [illegible]ong tail, thorough-bred Morgan mare, raised [illegible]rinth, Vt., 15 hands high, 7 years old, war-[illegible]fectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, [illegible] inside of three minutes without training.

[illegible] LEEDS Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

[illegible]Y H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT [illegible], THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 5, at 12 oclock, [illegible]room No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom [illegible]ncern, 17 dozen silver spectacles, to be sold [illegible] reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, [illegible], at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nas-[illegible] [illegible]ong-tail sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years [illegible]ranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in [illegible] Also, top-wagon and single harness.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

[illegible]MEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 [illegible]STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Mer-[illegible]xchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds [illegible]d sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ [illegible] catalogue.

[illegible]N-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION [illegible] FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 [illegible]omprising a well-selected assortment of Win-[illegible]ing plants, viz., azaleas, camelias, ericas, chrys-[illegible] &c., &c., from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, [illegible] L. I. Sale positive, without reserve.

DANCING.

A. [illegible]DWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, [illegible] Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] Montague-place, Brooklyn, NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. [illegible]ESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, [illegible]ESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Afternoons for ladies and children. Evenings for gentlemen. [illegible] Pupils may commence at any time. [illegible] his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth [illegible]vorable opportunities of studying the peculiar [illegible] Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present [illegible]nna. Some of these, with other novelties, will [illegible]ed at the earliest moment of the present sea-[illegible] may be had at either Academy.

C. [illegible]RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES.—[illegible]lasses are constantly forming at Halsey's [illegible] No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Metropolitan [illegible] and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. A grand [illegible] be given at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brook-[illegible]ESDAY evening, Nov. 9. Wallace's band

[illegible]ERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE [illegible]ed Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be [illegible]way corner Duane-st. Orders by mail so-[illegible] specimens sent on application.

REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A CONVENIENT and pleasant part of the City. It will be let until the 1st of May to a small family. Apply to the Editor of the *New-York Times*.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE IN FISHkill village, now occupied as a Female Seminary, and formerly as a public house. The executors of the estate of the late C. C. Van Wyck, wishing to settle the same, will sell this property at a low price. It is at present occupied by the Rev. C. Ackerman with a flourishing female school, the building, situation and grounds being well calculated for that purpose ; or it can be put to its original use as a public house, and during the Summer months can be filled with boarders from the City, having been so used by the present occupant during the Summer vacation of his school, and also by former occupants. Sufficient grounds will be included for a fine lawn and garden. Terms of payment easy. Reference to the office of the *Christian Intelligencer*, No. 103 Fulton-st.
JOHN C. VAN WYCK, }
CHAS. VAN WYCK, } Executors.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one ; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUAble property in the city of Brooklyn ; the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, on the southerly side of Warren-st., 200 feet easterly from Hoyt-st., lot 25x100 feet. Also, the lot of land and dwelling-house thereon on the northerly side of Dikeman-st., 115 feet westerly from Van Brunt-st. ; size of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN BRODIE, }
JAMES GIBSON, } Executors.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-RATE location for a public house and garden. This property comprises over 40 lots, together with a cottage house and a large number of fine shade trees, and shrubbery. It is situated in the IXth Ward, within three minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling-house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect ; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from dépôt. For sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable property, beautifully situated in Westchester County, six miles from New-York, accessible hourly ; house 46x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres—grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, No. 116 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses and lots in the best situations, and on the most favorable terms, will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 953 Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray Hill and opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares ; fine house and several out-houses ; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE NEW COTTAGE, WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE.—Tea room on parlor story, gas and water, large pleasant yard ; 15 minutes' from Wall-st., near Myrtle-av. cars. No. 104 Ryerson-st. Key at No. 106. Call and see it. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States ; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has gas-fixtures, bath-room, and other improvements suited to a family residence. Apply to HENDRICKS BROTHERS, No. 77 Broad-st., or at No. 93 9th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements ; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 46 COLUMbia-st. The owner would like to board in the house. Two minutes' walk from Fulton-ferry, opposite Middagh-st., Brooklyn Heights. Apply at the above.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—A BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR for a restaurant ; location between Barclay and Chambers sts. Address R., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating about rent and lease.

WALL-STREET OFFICES TO LET.—TWO fine large offices on second floor, possession immediately, at No. 11 Wall st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store ; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually ; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 53 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

$2,500.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN find an opportunity to invest, with his services, in a safe and established manufacturing business that will net him at least $3,000 per annum, by addressing BURR MILLS, Box No. 160 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

WANTED — A GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY, worth $7,000 to $10,000, in this City, in exchange for a valuable stock of clothing, in good order. Apply, immediately, to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY next, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of recommending an alteration in the grade of the 8th-av., between 59th and 125th sts. All persons interested in the above measure are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
JOHN J. BRADLEY, } on
JAMES DAVIS, } Roads.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 23d ULTIMO, two letters, one addressed GEO W. WARREN, BARRY & CO., Boston, Mass., and containing their note, dated Boston, Sept. 21, 1858, at 4 months, for $703 79, and payable to their own order ; the other, addressed THOMAS J. HOMER, Boston, Mass., and containing City Bank of Boston's draft, at sight, on Manhattan Company, New-York, for $738 ; also BROWNLEE, HOMER & CO.'S note, dated Boston, Aug. 24, at 8 months, for $671 55, and payable to their own order. Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. WM. LOTTIMER & CO.,
No. 23 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 5 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of Bondholders of the so-called second mortgage will be held at the office of L. H. Meyer, No. 76 Beaver-st., on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 P. M. Parties interested are requested to attend.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, }
SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858. }

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the sad Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, }
WILLIAM A. JUDD, } Receivers.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, }
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves ; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauwecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM. R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, RACINE AND Mississippi Railroad farm mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, secured on cultivated farms adjacent to the Road in operation. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., second story, room No. 3.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will complete his course of reading at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th inst., with Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth." To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting 5 persons, 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place ; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond ; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable ; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality ; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGER, Executor, and MARY R. RAY, Executrix of &c., of Sarah L. Boggs, deceased, *vs.* JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN A. MACHADO, George L. Seney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward K. Alburtis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company, Theobald C. Jung. Summons : You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 58 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, if such copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof ; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The amended complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1858. Dated New-York, May 5, 1858.
BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.
To the Parties Defendants. o1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of EDWARD NEVILLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by Elizabeth V. Neville and Daniel O'Conor, the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 27th day of September, A. D., 1858.
ELIZABETH V. NEVILLE and
DANIEL O'CONOR,
the Administrators of Edward Neville, deceased.
O1-law6wF* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, }
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-law6mF* EDWARD HARVEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-law6mF HENRY J CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, JR., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-law6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR. } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
o1-law6mF*

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company,
Proprietors.
REDUCED FARES.
The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons,
Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,
having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,
carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Captain BERRY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places :

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	20
Augusta, Ga.	26	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50 ; Mobile, $35 ; Montgomery, Ala., $26 ; Atlanta, Ga., $23 ; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23 ; Macon, Ga., $21 ; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head ; green on starboard bow ; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
PRICE OF PASSAGE :

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin forward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 ; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50 ; Mobile, $35 ; Montgomery, $26 ; Albany, Ga., $24 ; Atlanta and Columbus, $23 ; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8 ; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75 ; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, JR., Agent, No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO 177 WEST-ST.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, for Aspinwall, will be detained until 2 P. M., Nov. 6. J. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATILINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858 :
Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts. New-York, at
3:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners :
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.; Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls ; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse ; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester ; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton ; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo ; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only ; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows : Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. ; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M. ; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M. ; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. ; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 8 P. M. ; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8:15 P. M. ; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:30 and [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M. ; Yaphank 3½ ; Syosset, 4½ ; Hempstead, 5½ ; Jamaica, 6½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 160 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms ; treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above ; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn ; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia ; REDDING & CO., Boston ; W. L. JENISON, Albany ; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful [illegible] remedies, price $1 ; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated ; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay ; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of [illegible] diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 88 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 82 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 389 Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the rank, permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret ; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

The Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Davis in the Chair. A remonstrance against letting the gates or any part of the work of the new reservoir, was received and referred. There was a resolution offered and referred, favoring the purchase of the steel bell now on the Post-office, provided it is cheaper and better than bells of the usual metallic composition. The application of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for permission to run small cars on their road within the City limits, came up again on motion to discharge the Committee having the matter before it from further consideration of the subject. The Committee promised to report at an early day, and the motion to discharge was lost.

Mr. E. Cooper, Street Commissioner, sent in a communication informing the Board that the appropriations for *City Contingencies, Supplies to Public Offices, Stationery and Printing* were exhausted and that the business of the City was likely to suffer serious inconvenience. The State law forbids the application of moneys raised by tax to any other purpose than those explicitly authorized, so that no moneys can be provided for these uses from sums appropriated to other purposes. Nor can any money be borrowed to meet the emergency, for the power of the law in this respect has already been expended. The Charter also forbids incurring any expenditure by any of the Departments unless an appropriation shall have been previously made,—and the violation of these provisions is made a misdemeanor. Under these circumstances Mr. Cooper says he does not feel at liberty to follow the usual custom of incurring expenditures after the appropriations have been exhausted and then legalize them as arrearages. *A large portion of the Corporation business must be virtually suspended.* And there is no remedy but in a modification of law, to prevent a recurrence of the evil. The fiscal year of the City ought to commence July 1 instead of Jan. 1,—so that the Legislature being in session during the latter part of the year could make any additional amendments that might be required. Of the appropriations made for the year comparatively a small portion has been drawn on the requisition of the Street Department,—the rest having been paid by the Comptroller on the authority of other officers.

The communication, which was referred to the Finance Committee, was accompanied by the following statement of appropriations for the year 1858, upon which requisitions have been drawn by the Street Commissioner from April 19 to Nov. 1, 1858; and amounts paid by Comptroller upon such requisitions:

	Appropriation.	Amount paid on Requisit'n of St. Com.
Filling Sunken Lots under Ordinance of Common Council	5,000	176 69
City Contingencies	80,000	4,282 52
Docks and Piers	197,000	7,301 87
Police	......	976 17
Fire Department	62,500	26,585 64
City Inspectors' Department	11,875	458 10
Board of Health	10,000	15 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	5,000	781 75
Lands and Places	25,000	9,543 01
Markets	7,000	324 10
Stationery	20,000	9,367 18
Supplies to Public Offices	15,000	3,118 35
Pub. Buildings, Construct'n & Repairs	83,000	26,776 84
Remov'g Obstruc's from Sts. & Harbors	10,000	79 00
Roads and Avs. (and arrears of 1857)	50,000	20,540 76
Roads and Avenues, Grading 8th-av. 59th to 116th sts	40,000	200 00
Iron Railing around Tompkins-square	45,000	4 00
Printing	85,000	17,246 22
Mayor's Contingencies	3,000	73 50
Worth Monument	10,000	5,501 50
Salaries, (City and County)	584,490	27,822 26
Lamps and Gas	460,634	188,580 37
Tompkins Market	170,000	25,050 00
Streets, Paving, &c., (including flagging, curbing, guttering, &c.)	750,000	17,675 88
Belgian Pavement, (City account)	232,000	6,483 93
Belgian Pavement, (Trust account)	100,000	13,634 12
Street Expenses and Paving	90,000	407 55
Total amounts audited and paid		$412,946 36

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

The report of the Select Committee, in favor of the establishment of a Foundling Hospital was presented, and 500 copies were ordered printed in document form.

A resolution was adopted directing the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital, in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, to be set apart for a building to be used for the reception and care of illegitimate children, and to be called the Infant's Home,—that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for building it,—and that $25,000 be appropriated for this object. The institution is placed under the care of the Mayor and the Superintendent and Managers of the Nursery.

Several petitions for grading and paving in various localities, were either laid over, or referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, inviting members of the board to attend the trial of a steam fire engine built for this City, was accepted.

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Wharves, Piers, and Slips, in favor of confirming the award of contract to Jacob Sharp, for extending Pier No. 50, North River, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Piers of the Board.

An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen to amend the ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances of this Board.

The order of Judge Lott to show cause why an injunction should not be served upon them in the matter of the Harlem Railroad, was served on the Board.

The report of the Committee on Conference of the Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of an additional sum of $300,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund, was brought up, and the Board concurred in its adoption.

The following preamble and resolution were submitted:

Whereas, On the 3d inst., a special Grand Jury, appointed by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, presented to said Court a large number of the members of the Common Council of 1857 as guilty of a misdemeanor in granting a lease of land for no definite period to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this City; and,

Whereas, In so doing, the Common Council did that which, in their opinion, was an act of charity, and for the best interests of the City, inasmuch as they would prevent a large number of children from becoming a direct burden on the City, in being compelled to go to the Almshouse; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Corporation be and is hereby requested and directed to defend the members of the Common Council for the year 1857 from the indictments found against them by the said special Grand Jury, believing as the Common Council do, that the said indictments were found through improper motives, or through improper incentives urged by the District Attorney Joseph Blunt.

After some debate, the resolution was lost by 10 to 9. It was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

A variety of other miscellaneous reports and papers were adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon—President Purdy in the Chair. A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution of the Board to pay Henrietta Heron $24 for cleaning the rooms of the Board and of the Clerk for two months. The ground of the veto was that she received $1 per day for cleaning, &c., all the rooms in the City Hall.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Corlies and Benj. F. Camp Commissioners of the new City Hall. The names were taken up separately. Wilson G. Hunt was confirmed by a unanimous vote. John B. Corlies was confirmed, with but two votes against him. The vote on the confirmation of Benj. F. Camp was six and six. So he was not confirmed.

A petition was received from the Librarian of the New-York Law Institute, asking the Board to appropriate $8,498 34 to clear the Institute from debt, and enable it to purchase desirable law books, which cannot be done with the resources now at command. The petition was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

There was another communication, sent in by the Mayor, vetoing a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Courts to employ counsel in the causes of the City of New-York against A. V. Stout, and appropriating $250 therefor; and to defend the Supervisors in the actions brought by the Albion Life Insurance Company of London, and British Commercial Life Insurance Company, and appropriating $250 therefor. His reasons were that the Charter, and the laws of the State, impose the conduct of all the law business of the City and County, that is under the direction of the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors, upon the Counsel to the Corporation, and that if the counsel fail in the discharge of his duty, the remedy is provided by the Charter by which the office is created.

A report and resolution of the Committee on Annual Taxes was presented recommending the employment of Messrs. Jas. R. Whiting and Daniel E. Sickles, as counsel to defend the suit of McSpedon & Baker against the County Treasurer, requiring him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to pay the sum or $35,865 60, on the requisition of the Commissioners of Records, and to test the constitutionality of the law authorizing the appointment of such Commissioners, were received and adopted. [Judge Clerke has already issued the *mandamus*, and the Corporation Counsel says he will defend the suit, notwithstanding the resolution of the Board.]

Mr. Tweed moved that the confirmed City Hall Commissioners be requested to confer with the Board of Supervisors, in relation to plans, &c., before proceeding with the work. Adopted.

At this point the Hon. Horace Greeley appeared and commenced conversation with Supervisor Stillman.

It was understood that Mr. Greeley was endeavoring to obtain Mr. Stilman's vote for Mr. Camp as a City Hall Commissioner, and the Democrats were anxious to remain in session until that result could be obtained. The Republicans did not desire such a result, and after the loss of several motions to adjourn, the Republicans left the Board without a quorum.

On motion of Supervisor Bell, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent in search of the absent members, with directions to secure the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, if necessary, to bring them back.

The Sergeant went out, and having been gone some time, returned, stating that he had searched every hole and corner, without finding either the absent Supervisors or the Police. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The little city of Selma, Ala., is to be lighted with gas.

The citizens of Norfolk have contributed $1,000 towards the Howard Relief Fund in New-Orleans.

A Trade Protection Society has been formed in Toronto.

The Administration and the Fillibusters.

From the Washington Union.

So far as expressions of public opinion have reached us through the Press, there is a remarkable unanimity of sentiment in approbation of the timely proclamation of the President against the lawless expeditions alleged to be fitting out in our Gulf harbors for Nicaragua. We expect to hear a very lively report of pyrotechnics in the direction of the Gulf, from the class of journals which follow the eccentric lead of the New-Orleans *Delta*; but the sober judgment, not less of the Gulf States than of the Union at large, approves the action of the Administration.

These private and clandestine expeditions of dissolute and desperate characters from our shores against countries with whom we are at peace, are unspeakably detrimental to the very object they profess to have in view—namely, the establishment of American influence in the countries invaded. But even if they were ever so well calculated to accomplish the object at which they pretend to aim, there would still be but one course of conduct open for our Government in regard to these expeditions. They are not only violative of all the laws, moral and political, regulating the conduct of civilized nations toward each other, which our Government is bound to uphold, but they are in express contravention of the statute laws of our own country, which the President is sworn to see respected.

Even if there were no such laws laying an imperative duty upon our Administration to suppress these expeditions, yet the dignity and character of our nation would require, that whatever invasions or conquests it might desire to make, it should make in a public and lawful manner, by its own forces, under its own flag, and not by clandestine and irresponsible expeditions, having the sanction of no flag unless it be that of the marauder, and in the name of no nationality unless the terms fillibuster and American have become synonymous.

The apologists of these expeditions may attribute to them all the heroism and public spirit which they can; they may enlarge with all the enthusiasm of ardent imaginations upon the great destinies for our country which these expeditions aim to open up; but they are bound to acknowledge the stubborn *fact*—that they are contrary to the laws of good morals, of nations, and of our own statute books, and therefore, such as our Federal Administration is sworn to suppress—that if they were ever so promising of advantage to our country and pregnant of mighty destinies to our race, our national pride demands that they should be conducted publicly, upon the responsibilities of the Government itself, by forces that would respect private rights and the laws of war; and not clandestinely and rapaciously, by gangs of desperadoes, escaping public opinion at home, hating the restraints of society, controlled by no sense of responsibility to God or man, and swayed by passions as ungovernable as vicious.

But aside from all these higher considerations which impose it as an imperative duty upon our administration to suppress, and on our people to frown upon these clandestine expeditions—as wrong in morals, condemned by express law, injurious to our national character, and vicious in their essential nature—there are conclusive objections to them on mere grounds of policy and expediency.

Since the establishment of our confederacy, not a foot of territory has been annexed to its domain except by amicable negotiation and purchase by treaty. The only instance of extension in which the acquisition of territory has not been thoroughly amicable was in the case of Mexico; and if it be claimed that our Mexican domain was obtained by conquest, the conquest was made in open, public, and honorable war—a war of the Government, and not of fillibusters—a war commenced by Mexico herself, and not by us for the deliberate purpose of rapine.

There has been a grievous departure from this honorable policy of our country in these latter expeditions to Central America. The result is most striking and most deplorable. The temper of the people in Mexico, the only country which our Government can be charged with having despoiled in war, is friendly; whereas that of the people in the region which has been the theatre of these unlawful expeditions is unfriendly and implacable in the extreme. The only practicable process of establishing American influence permanently and effectually in Central America, is by the emigration thither of our enterprising and industrious citizens, for the purpose of engaging in commercial and industrial pursuits and aiding in the development of those regions, in subordination to and in coöperation with the local governments. The true mission of our race in that quarter of the world is that of friendship, good-will, order, sobriety, industry, and enterprise—a mission with which these fillibuster expeditions are deplorably at war in every respect. It would be incompatible with the genius of our Constitution to annex Central America to the Union, until, after the lapse of long years, the American sentiment and race had become predominant in its social system; and the measure would be inadvisable even then, unless it were in accordance with the clear will and desire of its people. The effect of these hostile fillibuster expeditions is not only to retard by, possibly, a quarter or half century, this gradual colonization of our race in Central America, but has been to plant a distrust and hatred of our people in the bosom of the local population which may last for generations.

But if these expeditions are thus generally unfortunate in retarding the object they profess to have in view, they are especially unfortunate under the direction of such a leader as the young man Walker, who seems to be alike destitute of civil and military abilities, and to be endowed, so far as has yet appeared, only with a stubborn aptitude for defeat, failure and disaster. Lawless adventure, to attract the admiration even of the vulgar, must be successful. The fillibuster must not expect the crown of laurels for his cause, but only for success in spite of his cause. If he ventures to play Cæsar, he must bring back trophies of distinguished success. If he returns time after time a discomfited and dilapidated prisoner, a Napoleon only of defeats and ignominies, he must expect little sympathy even from the populace and to be roughly handled by Harlequin and Punch. If Walker be a hero, there is a slight difference between ancient adventure and modern. It used to be the habit of audacious outlaws, if beaten in daring enterprises, to hide from the world and accept with sullen but manly resignation the verdict of public censure. But law-breakers in our time claim the honors of triumph in defeat, and set up for honorable renown, however ignominiously they may have miscarried through deplorable incompetency. This, at least, is to be said of the fillibuster expeditions under the lead of Walker, that they are certainly the most harmless that could proceed from our shores.

In no aspect in which the subject can be viewed can we find a single feature to commend in these expeditions; and the judicious and dignified proclamation of the President will do more to advance American interests on the Isthmus, than all the fillibusters that could be crowded into the Gulf, and all the Walkers that our navy could bring away from the menaced coasts.

Notes on Washington Territory.

A correspondent in the Sacramento *Bee*, who professes to write in a great measure from personal knowledge, and at the same time "not for pay or newspaper notoriety," gives the first part of a "Sketch of Washington Territory," as follows:

The Territory is bounded on the North by that part of British America, of late called Columbia; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Nebraska; on the South by Oregon, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 113.820 square miles—nearly twice the area of the State of Virginia. It extends from 46° to 49° of north latitude, and from 112° to 124° of longitude west from Greenwich. Its width is therefore about 207 statute miles, and its greatest length is about 550 miles. Antecedent to the settlement of the Northwest boundary question between the United States and Great Britain, during President Polk's Administration, the region of the country which is now Washington Territory, was then claimed to be British soil, and was called by the Hudson's Bay Company, New-Georgia. From the settlement of the boundary question until the year 1853, it constituted a part of Oregon. In the latter year the Territory of Oregon was, by act of Congress, divided, and a Territorial Government for the Territory of Washington was established. Previous to the late influx, the population of the Territory was estimated at 8,500 souls.

The present organized counties of Washington Territory are fifteen, named as follows: Clallan Island, Sawamish, Chehallis, Pacific, Wahkiacum, Cowlitz, Clarke, Skamania, Lewis, Thurston, Pierce, Jefferson, King, Whatcom and Walla-Walla.

The Cascade Mountains, which appear to be a continuation of the Sierra Nevada chain, extend across the country from North to South, nearly parallel with the coast, and about 150 miles east of it. Mount Baker, in this chain, is but a short distance south of Fraser's River, and its summit is 17,000 feet above the level of the se. The average altitude of the Cascades, however, cannot be much above 7,000 feet, while the Snoqualmie Pass in the same chain, is only 3,300 feet above tide water. The Olympic Mountains, another lofty chain, extend North and South across the Westerly end of the Territory, but at some distance east of the coast. These mountains commence to rise a short distance north of the Columbia River, and terminates at the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Another range of low mountains, called the Cœur d'Alnes, crosses the country parallel with, and about one hundred miles west of, the Rocky Mountains.

The rivers are numerous. The principal ones are all, however, east of the Cascade Mountains, and drain the great valley which lies between those and the Rocky Mountains. Those rivers are the Columbia and its infinite number of branches, the Yackima, and the Bitter Root. The valley which lies on both sides of the Sound, between the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, is drained by an almost endless number of limpid streams, but, with two exceptions, too rapid and shallow for navigation.

The great inland sea which penetrates in all directions that portion of the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountrins, is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. This remarkable body of water extends inland and parallel with the main ocean coast, from Puget's Sound, in 46° 30′ N., to Lynn Canal, in Russian America, in 50° N., a distance of nine hundred miles. Its average width is about fifty miles, and it is connected with the ocean by the Straits of Fuca, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Dixon's Entrance, Clarence Straits, affording in almost any of these latitudes an easy and safe ingress and egress to the largest ships in the world. That portion of this sheet of water which lies in American territory is completely mottled up with islands, a portion of which are exceedingly fertile and valuable, but the major part of which are dry, rocky and barren. The beholder, on viewing the confusion with which those small islands are strewn about, here and there, for the first time in his life, perhaps, becomes impressed with the idea that Nature, when she formed that country, must have been in sullen mood, and paid no regard to order, the most favorite of all her laws.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* tells a story of unfilial conduct. A poor widow named Haney, of Boston, had an only son who was of a roving disposition, and made his way to this city to go off on a whaling voyage. His mother followed him down, hoping to arrest him and prevent his leaving here, but he had sailed before her arrival. She seemed completely borne down by this calamity, and had visited the owners of the ship in which he sailed, having heard that she had some claim on the prospects of his voyage.

The Trade of China.

He must be a bold man, indeed, who would venture to estimate narrowly and definitely the consequences of breaking down those time-observed dogmas of exclusiveness which the Chinese adopted for their rule of action. When the resources of commerce are fairly opened to a race numbering at least one-fourth of the total human species—a people industrious, cumulative, moderately endowed, too, with the representatives of wealth—it is probable that even the most sanguine ideas already formed as to the commercial capabilities of China will be largely exceeded by the result.

The vast expansiveness of China in respect of the production of articles, either peculiar to it altogether, or in which it excels, is illustrated by the history of silk within the last few years. Whilst the commerce of China labored under a monopoly it was thought to be totally impossible to increase the quantity of silk obtained from that country. The annual export was 2,000, and for 150 years it was thought to be the utmost that China could supply for exportation. No sooner was the monopoly broken up than the 2,000 expanded into 10,000. The latter quantity subsequently increased to 14,000 bales. While the silk-producing powers of Europe remained intact, the Chinese silk supply, already developed more than sevenfold, was thought to have reached its maximum. Mark, however, the curious result. Last year the quantity of silk exported from China amounted to the enormous quantity of 94,806 bales, showing that since the year 1810 the supply had increased forty-fold. Well might Mr Crawford, at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society, observe that in the history of foreign trades, there is not a more remarkable fact than this.

It has been said by a celebrated naturalist that the physiological and geological condition of a country has more to do with its character, its liberty, its commerce, than perhaps any other feature. The physiology of a Chinaman is a matter not half so obvious as the geographical configuration of China. A single glance at any map of China will suffice to make evident one reason of the dense population of that land. No country on the face of the earth is watered by so many noble rivers. In few countries, however, have the water economiss been more assiduously attended to by regulating irrigation from main river trunks, and by the construction of canals for purposes of internal communication. The population on the banks of the Yang-tse-Kiang alone is estimated to amount te one hundred millions of souls, or about three and a half times the population of the United Kingdom; and, according to the estimate of Mr. Consul Alcock, there is a greater trade carried on between the coasts and the centre of China than between all Europe and the rest of the world! This statement is astounding, but when a member of the Geographical Society tried to impugn it, Mr. Alcock did not hesitate to return as follows to its defence: "I do not," said he, "speak altogether without proof upon the internal trade of China. In the port of Shanghae there have been as many as four thousand large junks at one time. It is estimated, and has not been called in question for the last century, that from 300 to 360 millions inhabit that vast territory. There is a larger population than all Europe, to begin with, and, taken as a whole, they are a commercial and trafficking race."

In estimating the probable consequences of throwing open China to foreign commerce, it must be remembered that European articler of barter can hardly yet have been seen in Central China, even as curiosities. Most of the British goods taken to Shanghai are sold to pedlars, who carry them on their backs. That merchants on this small scale, performing the work of beasts of burden, should penetrate far, it is difficult to imagine. The interior of China may be regarded as a commercial *terra incognita*. The Yang-tse-Kiang is to that interior what the Mississippi is to North America. What would the latter be without its steamboats, and what might not the great Chinese river become under the auspices of steam?

Dickens and Thackeray.

It is the geniality more than the genius which attracts in the works of Dickens. They warm and widen our bosom, even if we have discovered a thousand faults; for faults abound. Dickens is neither a faithful, forcible painter, nor a consummate artist. He is a caricaturist: he is a mannerist. In general the incidents are impossible, the plot clumsily constructed, and the characters wooden. What should be robust and healthy feeling is too often simpering, twaddling sentimentality. The style of Dickens, though in the main monotonous, is an honest Saxon style. His books have gained a marvelous reputation, but they will not have a lasting fame; for geniality is not vitality. He is essentially an original writer, and he has founded a school. He and his school, however, have sacrificed too much to the temporary—first, in the determination to amuse, let the cost be what it might; and, secondly, in the attempt to play the reformer. A true literary artist would strive to realize his own ideal of beauty without thinking of the plaudits or the pence; and he would leave to the prophet the work which the prophet can perform so much better than he. I am indebted, however, to Dickens for many a happy hour, and I have never risen from his pages without a more living and lavish love towards all mankind. Unlike Dickens, Thackeray has more genius than geniality. Where there is genius of the higeest kind, the geniality will be always in proportion, as we see in the illustrious instance of Shakspeare. But in genius of a high kind, though not of the highest, geniality, as in the case of Dante, may be altogether wanting. Without genius of the highest kind, Thackeray is as destitute of geniality as it is possible for a man of genius to be. Even more important than faith in God is faith in human nature. This faith Thackeray does his utmost to destroy. He paints; he seldom caricatures; but he seems to delight in painting only such life as can be seen in London clubs and in Paris hells. Every man has ugly leprous spots in his own nature, which the avenging deities continually thrust before his eyes. Why, to kill shame, or hope, or nobleness in his soul, should you in addition drive him into an atmosphere heavy with the stench of all the infamies? You make fresh pollution when continually stirring the pollutions. Let the pollutions alone, unless, like Hercules, you can turn a river in upon them to carry them away. Glancing back for a hundred and fifty years, Thackeray could see nothing but four detestable kings. Glancing around, he can see nothing but Palmers that murder, Robsons that swindle, and universal snobbery. I dare say all the while Thackeray, as prosperous author, and prosperous lecturer, contrives, in the midst of this foul and horrible world, to make himself very comfortable. Your misanthropist or pretended misanthropist, loves at least one man well. Quarrelling with Thackeray's cynicisms, do I likewise quarrel with his style? Not as a style, for few styles can be better. I object to it that it is an elaborate imitation of English style, in the Addisonian period—*Critic.*

Watch-Making.—A report of Baron Jacquemond, Senator of Sardinia, on the recent National Exhibition of Turin, contains the following on the watch and clock-making trade in Savoy: "This branch of business was first introduced into Savoy about 200 years ago by a person named Ballaloud, an inhabitant of the small town of Cluses; and about the end of the last Century it had acquired considerable development. From 1810 to 1815 the number of workmen engaged in the trade was about 1,800. They established themselves in the midst of the mountains of Fauchiguy, within a circuit of four or five leagues round Cluses. They were principally engaged in making certain parts of the works of common watches, the markets for which were Geneva, Switzerland and Germany. The value of the work turned out each year is estimated at 1,800,000f. The immense progress made in Switzerland in this branch of business so much injured the trade in Savoy that in 1844 the number of workmen had decreased to 656. In that year the town of Cluses was almost completely destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants were thrown into the greatest distress. In order to afford some relief, and to secure the future welfare of the communes in which the watch and clock-making trade was carried on, the Government decided on founding a theoretical and practical school for that branch of business at the expense of the State. The Minister of the Interior charged the Count Pillet-Will, Minister for Savoy at Paris, to procure a professor for the school, and M. Benoit, whose reputation stood very high in that business, was selected. Since 1848, the period at which the school was founded, the clock and watch-making business has, owing to his able management, completely rallied and extended itself in a remarkable manner. Pupils in great numbers soon frequented the workshops of the establishment, and now the number of the men working there amounts to about 2,000, and the business has extended to other communes. Since 1848, also, the manufacture of other parts of watches, such as scapements, wheels, &c., which had not before been made in the country, has been carried on to a great extent. In consequence of the great advantages derived from this royal school, different communal workshops, which are as it were branches of the principal establishment, have been formed. The annual produce of this business in Savoy may now be estimated at 1,800,000f. It is of the more importance that almost the whole of that amount is for manual labor, the cost of the raw material being very trifling. These works are exported to Geneva, to other towns of Switzerland, and to Besançon, either directly by the workmen themselves, or through the intervention of agents. It is expected that in a short time the business will be extended to making the watches in a complete state, and thus add still more to the profits of the working classes.

Benevolence of Pope Pius IX.—We translate an anecdote from Dr. Frankl's *Nach Jerusalem*, In Greece our traveler met an American lady—Miss Dorothea L. Dix—who, impelled by the philanthropic desire to contribute towards an improvement in the treatment of lunatics, also visited Rome. She told the Doctor: "I visited the lunatic asylum, and my heart revolted at the sight. I did not see sick persons whom man should pity, unfortunates whom we should endeavor to cure—they were brutes in chains, the dens of which seemed never to have been cleaned. Several days after my visit to the lunatic asylum, I was presented to His Holiness the Pope, who knew the object of my travels. The Pope asked me, in the most friendly manner, whether I had yet visited the Asylum at Rome? I had the courage to answer, 'Yes; and I am convinced that your Holiness has not yet paid it a visit.' Pio Nono quickly raised his head, and only asked with an expressive, attentive look. I understood him, and related to him, in a voice full of emotion, all the horrors and barbarism I had witnessed. I ventured, trembling within myself, upon the bold expression on the unchristian treatment of the unhappy beings. The respect-commanding man of Christendom listened with earnest attention, and said briefly, after I had concluded, 'Come again in a week's time,' and I then left his presence. My anxiety was unutterably great. The Protestant, the stranger, had perhaps risked too much. Although I was conscious in my innermost heart of my good intentions, I yet passed a sleepless night, and a day of the deepest inward agitation. It created a deep sensation when the holy father, two days after I had been presented to him, suddenly, while taking one of his drives, stopped before the gate of the lunatic asylum, and spent an hour in it. The week had passed, and I stood, as I had been commanded, in the Vatican before the Pope. In a manner as grave as it was calm, Pio Nono said to me—'I have appointed a commission charged to lay before me propositions concerning the erection of a lunatic asylum, conformably to the rules of humanity and morality, in the shortest time possible. When you visit Rome again your just and pious wishes will have been fulfilled. I thank you for your communications. May Heaven bless you.' I bent my knee, deeply moved, not before the head of Catholic Christendom, but before the wise prince and the good man.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

PERSONAL.

The *Jewish Chronicle* tells the following: "A Mr. Levi Cohen, a bachelor in good circumstances, stated to us about four months since, that he had made a will some years ago, in which he had specified some intention he wished to be carried out, but since that time he had been very fortunate in business, and he wished to alter his will. A day after, Yum Kippur, a mutual friend, called on us to accompany him to the funeral of Mr. Cohen. We were surprised at the suddenness of his death, but more especially chagrined that he had departed without fulfilling his intention of bequeathing to our charitable institutions."

M. Adolphus Reichenheim, a wealthy Jewish merchant at Berlin, being desirous to testify the estimation in which the character and attainments of Alexander von Humboldt are held by him, made, on the occasion of that eminent man's 89th birthday, a donation of 5,000 thalers to the society established for the purpose of affording aid to poor students of the Jewish persuasion, the condition being attached to it that the sum so placed at their disposal should be administered as the "Humboldt Fund." This, of course, has been readily agreed to.

A courier has arrived at Munich, from the King of Naples, with an official demand upon King Maximilian for the hand of the Princess Marie, sister of the Empress of Austria, for the Prince Royal of Naples, at the same time authorizing him to sign the contract of marriage decreed provisionally. The day of the marriage at Naples is fixed for the 12th of January, 1859. The Princess is but 17.

An Editor in St. Mary's, La., lately elected a member of the Board of Health, has thrown up his office in disgust. He says: "I do not wish it understood that I am complaining, but only that I am a little less ambitious than I was before my late quarantine experience. I believe in a rotation in office, and therefore I wish to rotate out of this office, and never rotate back again."

Samuel G. Drake, Esq., President of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, sailed from Boston for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. Drake is engaged in preparing a history of New-England, and other historical works, and intends spending a year or two in England, where he will avail himself of the public offices and records there, in adding material for that work.

A Philadelphia printer, Philip Lynch, who entered the office of the *Inquirer* twenty years ago, a poor lad, has been elected to the Legislature in California, and has made a fortune in farming and stock-raising.

The sabre of Peter Francisco was lately on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in Richmond, Va. It is now owned by Peter Francisco Pescud. The weapon was used by Francisco in conquering seven British dragoons in the Revolution.

General James Keenan, of Pennsylvania, U. S. Consul at Hong Kong, who came home a few months ago, on leave of absence, is in Philadelphia, making arrangements for an early return to his post.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, of West Newton, Mass., has received complimentary letters from Mr. Faraday and M. Alexis Perrey, in relation to his recent discoveries in physics.

The Hon. Rufus Choate has made the valuable donation to the Boston Public Library of a set of the Massachusetts Reports, the Revised Statutes and other legal authorities—in all, 72 volumes.

Among those who listened to the Hon. George P. Marsh's lecture last night at the Historical Society's Room, were Ex-President Fillmore and his wife.

The Colonization *Journal* fears that the legal troubles about the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, will affect the legacies to benevolent societies, among others that of the Colonization Society.

The Duke of Aumale has gone into Sicily in order to visit the immense possessions he has in that island.

Mr. Dall is announced in Boston to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Education of Women.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE SICK.

"Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to Brandreth's precious pills."

Brandreth's Pills not only cleanse the blood from impurities, but they make it rich in those qualities upon which its health and strength to resist disease depend. Where ulceration has laid bare ligament and bone, and where no means seemed likely to save life, patients have by Brandreth's Pills been restored to good health. Principal Office No. 296 Canal-st. 25 cents a box; the same sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

Immense Sacrifice of English Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

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[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	84¼
4,000	do	95½	1650	do	84⅜
500	N. Caro. State 6s	98⅛	100	do s15	84⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅞	135	do b30	84½
2,000	do b60	89	100	do b60	84½
1,500	City 6s, '87	102¾	50	do s5	84⅜
1,000	E. R. R. Bds. 1875	36⅞	470	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33⅛
2,000	E. R. con. bs '71	36⅛	100	do	33⅛
2,000	E. R. con. bs '62	36⅛	200	do b60	33⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	103	400	Reading R. R. s30	52
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	72	300	do s45	52
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	88	300	do s30	52⅛
4,500	Il. C. R. R. Bds.	94⅛	1000	do	52⅛
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.	70	100	do b60	52⅛
5,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	27⅛	500	do b30	52⅛
5,000	do s30	27⅛	300	do	52⅛
5,000	do	27⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R. R. s30	56⅛
10,000	C., St. P. & Fon du Lac L. G. Bs.	14	100	do	56⅛
1,000	L.E.&W.2d mt.B	53	50	M. S. & N. Ia. RR. s30	23⅛
20	Bank of New-York	110	350	do	23⅛
16	Bk. of Commerce	103¾	100	do s30	23⅛
89	Ocean Bank	95	100	do	23⅛
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	112	100	Panama RR b60.	119
10	St. Nicholas Bank.	96	50	do	118⅞
10	Commonwealth Bk.	99	200	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s60	77
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	110½	200	do s60	77¼
50	Cumb. Preferred	19	70	do	77⅛
200	Pa. Mail S. Co.	106	150	do	77⅛
255	do	106¼	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	66
50	do b30	106½	250	do	66¼
20	do	106⅜	100	do s30	66
14	Amer. Guano Co.	9½	250	do	66⅛
10	do	9¾	100	do b30	66⅛
100	do	10	50	do s15	66
100	Ill. Cen. RR. at 60	84½	150	do s10	66
50	do s60	84½	200	La C. & M. R. R.	4⅛
50	do	85	100	do b30	4⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mis. State 6s	89	250	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23⅝
5,000	L.C.&M.L.G.B. b30	27	200	do	23⅛
2,000	do s15	26⅛	100	Mich.S.&N.I. G'd S.	52⅞
100	Pa. Coal Co.	78¾	150	Panama Railroad	119
350	Pacific Mail S. Co.	106⅛	50	do b7.	119
50	Canton Co.	21	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. b60	85
100	Chi. & R.I.R.R. s10	66	50	Ga. & Chi. R. R. s60	77
100	do b10	66	150	do	77¼
100	do	66	100	do	77⅛
250	do	65⅞	50	do	76⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	84⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b10	33⅛
100	do s10	84¼	300	do	33⅛
650	do	84⅛	19	New-Jersey R. R.	129
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	56⅛	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16⅛
100	do b60	56⅛	20	La C. & M. R. R.	4⅛
50	do s30	56			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	86⅛	20	Artisans' Bank	82¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s	91⅛	15	Merchants' Bank	114¼
2,000	Cum.C.&I.Co.s6.	74⅛	30	Hanover Bank	90
10,000	Milwauk'e City 7s	48	10	do	90¾
30	Sun M. I. S. of '55	60	10	do	91
230	do '57	57	40	Beekman Fire I. Co.	107⅛
10,000	Chi.&Miss.R. 7s.	39	20	Stuyvesant F. I. Co.	114⅛
8,000	To'n of Wat'wn 8s	65	60	Broadway F. I. Co.	128¾
7,000	Waterto'n City 8s.	21	15	New World F. I. Co.	96⅛
1,000	Sun M. I. S. of '57	57⅛	20	American Ex. Co.	96¼
500	G. W. M. I. S. of '57	67	200	N.Y.Con.Stage Co.	80
20	Marine Bank	88⅛	25	Union Ferry Co.	97
40	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅜	50	do	99¼
20	Oriental Bank	101	28	La Cr. & Mil. R.	4⅛
5	Bank of New-York	109¾	30	W., Fargo & Co.'s Ex.	61
10	New-World Ins. Co.	95⅛	20	do	61⅛
4	E. R. Fire Ins. Co.	104⅛	50	American Coal Co.	5
16	do	104			

Thursday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The Street is unusually dull to-day. Both the Stock and Discount Brokers are less actively employed, and this in turn has diminished the employment of Money, particularly at call. The Stock people were supplied to-day at 3@4 ⅌ cent., at which rates there is still a free offering of capital from outside lenders. In Discounts we hear of business at 4 ⅌ cent. on some prime 60 day acceptances, and at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on lists of paper having 4 to 6 months to run; the choice names at the inside rate. At Bank, while the partial advance in rates, noticed early in the week, are demanded, the applications for Money have not increased. Several of the leading institutions have had their New-Orleans and other Southern and South-Western bank balances heavily drawn upon, though the aggregate line of deposits in the City keeps up astonishingly for the month of November. This first week of the month is usually marked as the lowest point in the run of the country balances. The Bank returns from New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston all show an increase of Specie. The figure at New-Orleans is nearly up to twelve millions, ($11,678,670,) that at Boston $9,099,000, and at Philadelphia $7,581,340. The Sub-Treasury received to day $49,073; paid out $112,447, and held at the close $8,350,050. The news from England by the *America* of a concession of an eighth of a penny in Cotton, though not unexpected, has produced a further depression in this market; the trade is dull to-day, with sales of 1,500 bales. On the Corn Exchange the firmness in Wheat continues, and there is an export demand also for the better grades of Flour. In the Foreign Bill market, France are in very free supply, and business has been done in Southern bank indorsements at 5.16¼f. to the dollar, the present range of quotation being 5,17½f.@5.15f. to the dollar. Merchant bills on England, irregular, 108½@109½ ⅌ cent., the last an extreme rate for confirmed and well-known credits. Bank and Bankers 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent.

The Stock dealings were weak on one or two of the Western Roads, in consequence of the unfavorable reports of the October traffic, though nothing more definite or official is known from either the Galena or Rock Island than rumored for some days past. The lowest price made for Galena is 76¾ ⅌ cent., sales at the Second Board this afternoon, and Rock Island 75¾ ⅌ cent. On other shares the market was pretty steady through the day. The sales of New-York Central still rate 84⅛@84¼ ⅌ cent., closing 84¼ bid, and Reading from 52⅛ to 52¼ ⅌ cent, with good buyers both for this market and Philadelphia account. Panama left off 119; Pacific Mail firm at 106¼ ⅌ cent., the dividend day being near at hand, and the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors to take place on the 10th inst. Pennsylvania Coal has improved to 78¾ ⅌ cent., while Delaware and Hudson continues somewhat depressed. Hudson River shares close firm at 32¼. State Stocks are firm, though there is not much actual business to-day. Missouris close 89 ⅌ cent. In the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals are ½ ⅌ cent. weaker. La Crosse Land Grants are also dull. The demand continues for the cheap, non-mortgage Bonds of the Erie Company, at 36½@36¾ ⅌ cent. The general market left off very quiet, wanting decided tone on both sides the speculative account.

At the weekly meeting of the new Board of Directors of New-York and Erie Company, to-day, the subject of the President's compensation was referred to the standing executive Committee. A considerable minority (if not a majority) of the Board are said to be in favor of limiting the pay of the President within the sum of $10,000 a year, as a question of sound and rational policy, as wel as necessary economy in the present disabled finances of the Board. There is some anxiety, also, we learn, with part of the Board to resume prompt payments upon the current liabilities of the Company, instead, as at present, of begging day after day upon small sums of even the first mortgage coupons, when presented at Duane-street.

The hope is held out by the news from England to-day, *viâ* Halifax, that the Atlantic Cable will soon be made to work intelligibly.

The Hon James Guthrie, of Kentucky, the able Secretary of the Treasury under the late Administration, was in Wall-street to-day.

In our last paper the word *increase* was accidentally printed for *decrease* in the imports at New-York the calendar year.

The Albany papers report:

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State, of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of October, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	85,348	552,065	187,586	143,991
1858	100,232	450,955	646,295	573,043
Increase.	14,884	Dec. 101,110	Inc. 457,709	Inc. 369,043

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	1,599,621	3,436,585	5,234,695	913,764
1858	2,558,777	7,285,257	6,033,797	2,420,052
Increase.	959,149	3,848,672	799,102	1,506,288

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 1,728,883 bbls.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

Canal open	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 18.
Flour, bbls	825,613	599,628	2,558,777
Wheat, bush	8,785,317	3,436,585	7,285,257
Corn, bush	9,390,884	5,234,695	6,033,797
Barley, bush	1,379,239	913,764	2,420,052
Rye, bush	1,436,002	140,346	460,884
Oats, bush	4,587,530	2,115,435	3,864,270
Pork, bbls	89,092	11,133	32,687
Beef, bbls	40,817	3,842	10,956
Cheese, ℔s	3,007,700	964,000	3,175,300
Butter, ℔s	1,198,300	467,100	1,189,500
Lard, ℔s	7,034,100	584,700	3,645,000
Bacon, ℔s	7,705,800	1,962,300	3,091,500
Wool, ℔s	2,289,700	1,615,200	2,709,000

The United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati issued an order on Tuesday that certain parties in the case of Bell & Grant, *et al.*, *vs.* The Life and Trust Company, who had refused to make any statement to James P. Gilbreath, the Receiver, viz.: Richard Mathers, E. G. Burkham, John H. Groesbeck, W. G. W. Gano, Samuel J. Broadwell, Samuel Fosdick, John C. Wright, George Crawford, Clement Deiricth, Charles Stetson and Abraham M. Taylor, should appear on Friday morning next, Nov. 5, at 9½ o'clock, and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858

Real Estate....Thursday, Oct. 4.

We hear that Mr. W. M. Benjamin has sold to Mr. Aaron Vanvalkenburg 32 lots, 8 on the avenue and 12 on each street in the rear, on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, for the sum of $56,000, or $1,750 per lot all round.

Colonel M. N. Van Buren is building two first-class brown-stone houses 25x60 feet, on the north side of Fourteenth-street, midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

We have received the following note from the Sheriff's Auctioneer:

New-York, No. 14 Pine-st., Nov. 4, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your remarks on Wednesday last in regard to sales under foreclosure, seem to intimate that these sales are not fairly conducted by other than the parties named. You are I presume sufficiently posted in these matters to know our manner of conducting our business, and we should be sorry for you or any one to suffer in consequence of our not taking every pains in our foreclosure sales.

Yours truly, E. H. LUDLOW.

We have again and again condemned the manner in which the present law requires Courts, Referees, lawyers, Sheriffs and auctioneers, to conduct foreclosure sales. Take, for example, the following sale on the 3d inst., by Mr. Ludlow, by order of Referee, (Francis Tillou, Esq.,) in the suit of Geo. Lovett *vs.* Joseph S. Payne *et al.* In this case a "lot" No. 204 Greene-street, between Bleecker and Amity streets, 25x100 feet, is simply advertised six times, once on the inside, and five times on the outside, of only one paper of small circulation, and in the midst of a whole broadside of similar advertisements; and without further notice to the public, without posters, without diagrams, and substantially without advertising. This "lot" No. 204 Greene-street, is sold at the Exchange. Is it strange that the *plaintiff* should buy the property for $6,150? Would Mr. Tillou, the Referee,—would Mr. Willett, the Sheriff,—would Mr. Ludlow, the Auctioneer—or either of them, voluntarily sell his own house and lot in this way? No man in his senses would do it. And yet an unjust law compels all these officers to execute this injustice. The case alluded to in Mr. Ludlow's note was an exception to the almost uniform practice of these officials. It was an oasis in this broad desert of outrage, and we said so. We cast no "insinuations" upon Mr. Ludlow; he uniformly conducts his sales fairly and courteously, and is always prompt to afford the Press all required information respecting the genuineness of his sales. Our condemnation is not of the agents of the law, but of the law itself; and if our representatives at Albany, this Winter, do not cause the law to be amended, at least so far as this City is conerned, they will grossly neglect their duty.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Flour quiet, and no change to note in rates. There has been a good inquiry for the interior, but few transactions have been closed; sales 800 bbls. at $4 37@$4 50 for good to choice Superfine; $4 75@$5 for good to choice extras; $5 50 for double extras. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 10 for White Indiana; 92c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 27 for prime White Canadian. Corn in good demand and market firmer; sales 30,000 bushels at 59½c.@61c. for good to prime. No sales of other grains. Whisky steady; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Receipts by Lake for the last 24 hours:* 9,605 bbls. Flour; 588 bushels Wheat; 148 bushels Barley. *Shipments by Canal:* 8,172 bbls. Flour; 6,013 bushels Wheat; 38,588 bushels Corn; 18,880 bushels Barley.

Oswego, Thursday, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat—market better, with an active demand; sales 36,000 bushels, at $1 04@$1 06 for red Ohio and Indiana; $1 11 for white Canadian. Corn steady and firm; sales 20,000 bushels prime Ohio and Illinois, at 62c. Oats, Barley and Rye are quiet. Canal Freights quiet at 32c. on Flour; 10c. on Wheat; and 9½c. on Corn to New-York. Wind continues unfavorable for vessels coming down the Lake. *Receipts*—unimportant. *Canal Exports*—Wheat 6,000 bushels; 8,200 bushels Corn; 5,300 bushels Barley; 1,800 bushels Oats.

Albany, Thursday, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

The rainstorm interrupts operations in Flour, and market quite dull. No transactions in Wheat; [illegible] held firmly, and tendency upward. Supply limited; sales 3,000 bushels at [illegible] lots. Barley ranges from 80c.@85c., at which rates 30,000 bushels changed hands since the last report. *Shipments*—[illegible] bush. Corn; 70,000 bush. Wheat.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The receipt of the *America's* advices, this morning, caused a decline in Cotton, in some cases of ¼c. The sales to-day foot up 4,500 bales, at very irregular prices. Sugar buoyant, and advanced ¼c. Molasses advanced ⅛c. Flour declined 25c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Flour drooping, and holders willing sellers at $4 25@$4 30 for superfine. Wheat and Corn unchanged. Whisky declined to 17¼c. Hogs firm, with a good demand, at $5 75 for future delivery, embracing all December; offered sparingly at this rate.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Flour dull; prices weak. Wheat active for prime; White, $1 25, afloat; Red, $1 20@$1 24. Corn steady; old Yellow, 80c.@81c. Whisky steady at 21c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Flour steady; Ohio, $5. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn firmer; Old White, 70c.@74c. Tallow, 80c.@82c.; New Corn, 60c.@68c. Provisions quiet.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Cotton quiet, and unchanged in price; sales 3,300 bales.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The *America's* news, received here this morning, had no effect upon the Cotton market. The sales to-day sum up 2,000 bales, and for the week 16,000. Prices on the week have declined ⅛c.@¼c. The closing quotation for Middling Fair is 11⅝c.@11¾c.

Mobile, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The publication of the *America's* news, to-day, caused a decline in the prices of Cotton of ¼c.; sales 4,000 bales.

Mobile, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Cotton stiffer, but not quotably higher; sales to-day, 6,000 bales.

Savannah, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Cotton unchanged; sales 1,550 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday—First Board.*—$3,500 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible] City 6s, 100¾; $1,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. [illegible] cent., 79¾; $1,500 Elmira R. R. 2d mortgage [illegible]; $1,000 Catawissa 7s, Scrip on, 45¾; 1 Norristown Railroad, 55; 1 Pennsylvania R. R., 42; 10 do., [illegible]; [illegible] Western Valley Coal Company, 5¾; 30 Catawissa R. R., 6¾; 220 Reading R. R., 26¾; 35 Little Schuylkill R. R., 26¼; 1 Planters' Bank, Tenn. 105¾; 125 Girard Bank, 11⅜; 4 Philadelphia Bank, 116.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104¾; Philadelphia 6s, 100¾@101¼; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, [illegible] 101¾; Philadelphia 6s, New, 105@105¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 94¾@95; Reading Railroad, 26⅜@26¼; Reading Bonds, '70, 82⅛@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Reading Mort. 6s, '86, 73¼@73¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43@43¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@48; Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible] @108; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 70¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 8¾@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible] 17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, [illegible]; Long Island, 11¾@12; Girard Bank, 11⅛@[illegible]; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51¼@51½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@8⅞; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 60@60½; New Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅜@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. [illegible]
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. [illegible]
Washington	New-York	San Juan	Nov. [illegible]
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. [illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Nov. 15

FOR HAVANA.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. [illegible]
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Rundle and lady, infant and nurse, Mr. Rowan and lady, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Amory, Miss Amory, the Rev. Mr. Waterson and lady, Dr. Gazzam, Mr. and Mrs. Shiff, Mr. Nutting, lady and son, Mr. Carson and son, Miss Boutrow, Mrs. Edwards, the Rev. Mr. Nicol, lady and child, Miss Cruit, Miss Stoddard, Mr. Williams and lady, Mr. Coffin and lady, Mrs. Wise, the Rev. Prof. [illegible]son, Mr. Canfield and lady, Capt. Nutting, Capt. [illegible]bar, Mrs. Ric, Mrs. Hitchinger and son, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, child and nurse, [illegible] Rea, R. Montalvan, Messrs. Gazzam, Reets, Young, Clark, Piersons, Pandolf, Cammert, Manger, [illegible] Jaffe, Witte, Young, Williams, Diggleman, Cruit, [illegible]ley, Seignoret, Alvilles, Tunno, Dodge, Sutton, [illegible] Dupeire, Warwick, Elsworth, Gravis, Kranchi, [illegible] Thurston, Davison, Jeffery, Gilmore, Ceacco, [illegible]mott, Frost, Fraser, Richard, Daves, Hartman, [illegible] Wright, Burnett, Ferrier, Reprous, Gomez, Alman, [illegible]nant, Bigelow, Lacare, Chavlier, Journier, [illegible] Lionnet, Ripley, and Mackae.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Sully, lady and daughter, D. Strong, A. Thomas, the Rev. A. McCoy, A. Hammond, Mrs. J. Cummings, A. Moliner, C. S. Rodrigues, J. V. Figurus, F. G. Canova and son, G. Ortugu, L. Labayan, D. Estanistia, Pablo Felix, J. J. Munos and lady, child and servant, J. M. Abutado and servant, Mrs. M. Gonzales and daughter, G. Cantos, J. S. Latour, J. Fortunelo, A. M. Monsanto, I. de la Cruz Cordelc.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 4 55 | Moon sets..... 4 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 13 | Gov. Island. 8 2 | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Moonlight, Breck, San Francisco, Babcock, Cooley & Co.

Barks Elizabeth, (Brem.,) Schmidt, East Indies, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; M. Cole, Avery, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Southerner, Clifford, [illegible], Draper & Devlin.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Foster, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Globe, Small, Salem, [illegible] Small, Salem; D. B. Martin, Hulsart, Philadelphia, [illegible] Hand.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, S. Kenny; [illegible]field, Elwood, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans Oct. [illegible], Havana Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Has experienced continued gales the entire passage. The bark Cornelia, of New-York, arr. at Havana on the 30th. Off the Moro, the Cahawba passed bark John Benson, bd. in. On the evening of the 3d, wind N. E., blowing strong, with heavy sea, ran down to S. and spoke a ship showing Sardinian colors, with the name Giulia on her stern; the ship had mainmast gone close to the deck, foretopgallantmast, mizzen-topmast and jib-boom gone; she reported herself bound to Philadelphia, with passengers, some of them sick. Offered to lay alongside all night, which was declined; gave her sailing directions to Cape Henlopen, and parted company.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Zerega & Co. Experienced heavy weather to the westward of the Banks; lost sails, stove bulwarks, shifted cargo, &c. No date, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 63 31, passed ship Muscongus, of Charleston, bd. E.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Anchored in the lower Bay last evening.

Brig Bloomer, (Br.,) Campbell, Dorchester, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to R. Middleton.

Brig Round Pond, Weston, Guilford, [illegible], ballast to master.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Farren, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Rubicon, Stinson, Norfolk, for Boston.

Schr. Niger, Harding, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. John Adams, Murphy, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Coombs, Warren, R. I., in ballast.

Schr. Elizabeth Bowley, (Br.,) Roy, Wilmott, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, Boston.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Gloucester, with fish.

SAILED—From Quarantine, at 12¼ P. M., steamship Empire City, Grimn, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with rain and fog.

Memoranda.

Capt. Danl. Baker, (pilot,) arrived this evening in charge of ship Arctic, reports this morning, 8 miles east of the light-ship, passed two inward-bound ships, which turned and stood to the southward, the wind blowing heavy, with a tremendous sea on at the time.

Boston, Nov. 4.—The Br. bark Lady Campbell, from Quebec, bound to Queenstown, (Ireland,) sprung a leak at sea, Oct. 26, and filled. The crew, 13 in all, were taken off by ship Onward, from London, and brought to this port.

About 24,000 fine white plank washed ashore, yesterday, from Scituate to Cohasset, and is now in charge of the Underwriters' Agent.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—Arr. ship Onward, Flanders, London; Prussian brig Wm. Tell, Buche, Archangel.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4—Arr. ship Golden Star, fm. Liverpool.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 10, Giovanni, at Palermo.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Oct. 10, Ashland, at Marseilles; 15th, Mt. Vernon, at Leghorn.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 21, Robena, Plymouth Rock, and Antigua, from Deal; 22d, Aurora, Neptune, and F. D. Peters, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Oct. 20, Timor, from Liverpool; 21st, Princess Royal, Sciota, and Wm. Stetson, from [illegible]; Martin Luther, from Deal; 22d, Achilles, from do.; Pyramid, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—Oct. 22, Wm. Woodbury, [illegible]

Sailed for Boston—Oct. 21, W. B. [illegible]

AMERICUS ENGINE CO. NO. 6.—The Companies who intend taking part in the reception of Hibernia Engine Co. No. 1, of the city of Philadelphia, are hereby notified that, in consequence of an accident to their new engine, the visit of that Company has been postponed until SATURDAY, Nov. 20, when they will certainly arrive. The delegates of the various fire companies who intend taking part in the reception will please meet at the house of Engine Co. [illegible] on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

THOS. J. SHANDLEY, Secretary.